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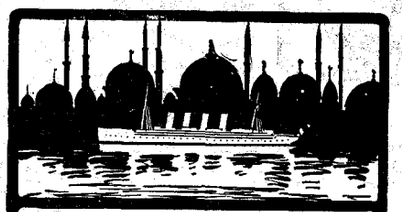

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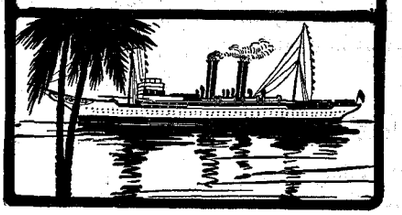

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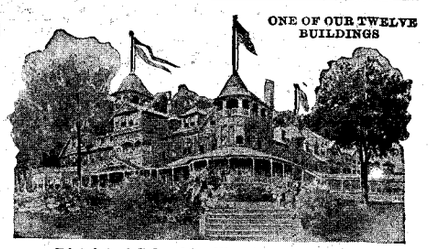

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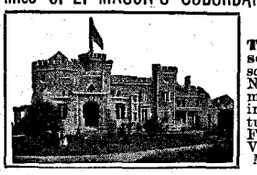

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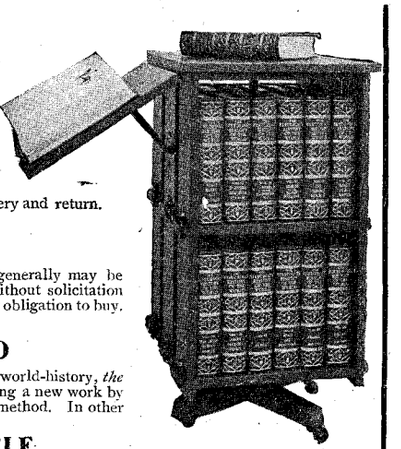

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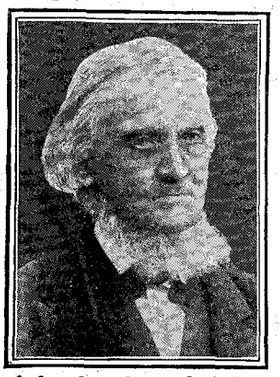

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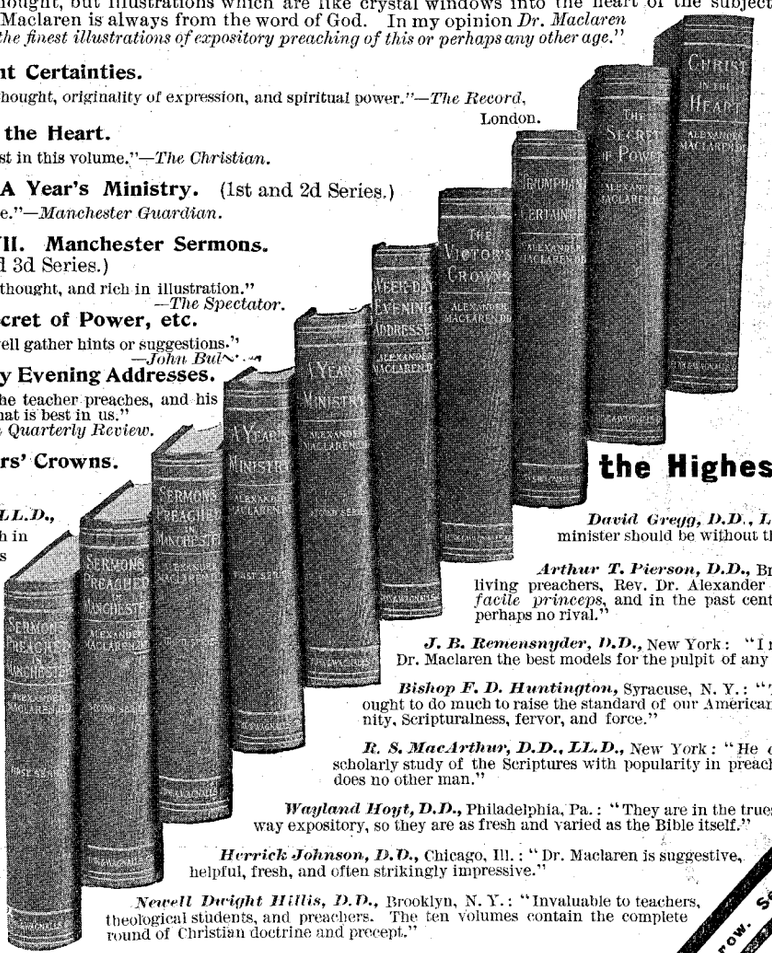

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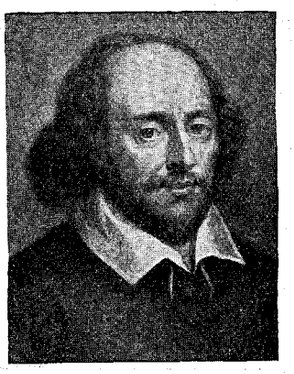

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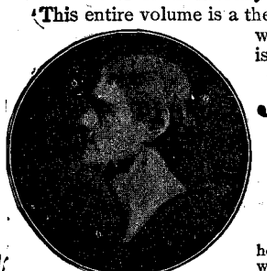

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

IS JAPAN LOSING SYMPATHY?

WE are told by the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent that "a marked change of feeling" toward Japan is becoming evident "not only among the general public, but in official circles, both civil and military." This change of feeling is due partly to the "insufferably overbearing and insolent" air adopted by the Japanese in their hour of victory, partly to a feeling that the Japanese soldiers fight like heathen, and partly to a conviction that Japan resents our occupation of the Philippines and will some day draw the sword against us. Says *The Herald's* correspondent:

"Army and navy officers who have recently returned from the Philippines and the China station report that at present the Japanese have not a friend in the East among mercantile, military, or naval men of white extraction. Their success has made them insufferably overbearing and insolent. They implicitly believe that their army and navy are invincible and give their views publicity in a manner which is galling. Their total disregard of the truth, their apparent inability to conceive that there is anything sacred about a promise or agreement, and the barbarism which is so clearly apparent through their veneer of politeness and civilization have irritated and alienated all who have come in contact with them. The disillusion of the pro-Japanese correspondents who flocked to Tokyo early in the year is an old story.

"In Manila and the Philippines generally the steady successes of the Japanese are viewed with disfavor and some concern. It was well understood that the Japanese supplied munitions of war to the insurgents on very favorable terms, and that there was more than mere commercialism behind the aid given the Filipinos. It is believed that a number of Japanese officers under leave of absence served with Aguinaldo's forces.

"That Japan resents our occupation of the Philippines is well known. A naval officer tells a story which shows the attitude of the Japanese on this matter in a strong light. While several Japanese ships were in the harbor of Manila before the outbreak of the present war a number of our officers were invited to a dinner on board the Japanese flagship. To the astonishment of the American officers the younger Japanese officers discussed quite freely our position at Manila. They showed a remarkable knowledge of the fortifications, and the disposition of our troops; they had exact data as to the length of time it would take a fleet of ours to reach those waters, and gleefully declared that there was not a gun on the island that they could not silence in fifteen minutes, and that we could not assemble a fleet large enough to prevent them from landing 200,000 men on Luzon within two weeks after the order to mobilize was given. They also announced that Japan would never wait for a formal declaration of war to strike an enemy.

"Among Southern men, especially, sympathy is now entirely with the Russians. As a former Confederate colonel stated the other night in a hotel corridor:

"'We Southerners don't like to see a colored man licking a white man.'

"And this feeling seems to have entirely supplanted the former sympathy with the small man fighting the big one.

"It is realized now also that so far as resources available at the point of contact were concerned Russia was at a disadvantage at the beginning of the war, and has continued in that condition. The splendid defense of Port Arthur and Kuropatkin's desperate efforts from Tashechiao to Liao-Yang to hold back a far superior Japanese army have appealed to our soldiers.

"Among military men there is a general feeling that the Japanese soldier is 'uncanny.' The average white man does not care to die and does not welcome an opportunity to advance to certain death. He is ready to take all necessary chances in the pursuit of glory, or through patriotism, and is willing to go wherever he is told to. But the ancestor-worshiping Japanese, who regards himself as but a link in a long chain, who is content to die at any time if he is sure that a certain number of joss sticks will be burned in his memory by his descendents or successors, and who fears his officers more than any possible enemy, has introduced a new factor into the war game. He is not acting according to the rules which govern the sport. . . . . .

"But, tho the Japanese navy fights on more orthodox lines than the army, and while its efficiency is admitted, the sailors of Nippon are unpopular with every navy in the world, even that of England. Their manners are 'cocky' and offensive and display the contempt of the self-sufficient barbarian for ideas and customs different from his own.

"Even the Japanese butlers, valets, and stewards have been affected by Japan's victories. Many have become unbearable to their masters and mistresses, and have been discharged in self-defense.

"There are several places where friction between Japan and the United States might arise. The Philippine and Sandwich islands are the most dangerous. It will be remembered that Japan once sent a cruiser to Honolulu to back up complaints of ill treatment of her subjects. In the salmon-fishing country there has been much trouble with the Japanese.

"In the navy it is generally believed that we will have to meet Japan's fleets on the Pacific before the century is old."

The charge that Japan takes an unfriendly view of our presence in the Philippines is denied by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, who recalls that after the battle of Manila, and before American troops had been sent thither, "the Japanese Legation in this city formally notified Judge Day, then Secretary of State, that Japan welcomed the United States as a Pacific Power and hoped she would retain the Philippines. Further to show that Japan was sincere in her expressions, the intermediary of the Tokyo cabinet was directed to inform the American Government that Japan stood ready to offer to the United States any assistance in her power, practically placing her navy and army at the disposal of the United States if they were needed." The Springfield *Republican* can see very readily how "a too successful and powerful Japan"

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HOW PEARY COULD QUICKLY REACH THE POLE.
—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald*.

might inspire apprehension, but it believes that the true friends of Japan "would regard Japanese supremacy in the Orient with absolute equanimity." To quote:

"The sympathy of the true friends of Japan is not waning in the least, yet it is very possible that in all those circles which have favored her cause, because of selfish interests in Oriental exploitations and because of a fear of Russian predominance, the dread of a too successful and powerful Japan is asserting itself. From our own viewpoint, they have some reason for their apprehensions, since it can not be denied that the Japanese are human and probably subject to all those passions and ambitions which nations highly successful in war have ever been obliged to contend with. If the Japanese should become somewhat inflated with the sense of their own military glory and their astonishing achievements, it would not be surprising. If they should develop a party bent on dominating the Orient, those of us who know how the white nations of the West act under similar circumstances would not be upset with amazement. At the same time, the true Western friends of Japan, fully appreciating all the possibilities involved in her military triumph—not yet made secure, by the way—would regard Japanese supremacy in the Orient with absolute equanimity for the simple reason that they believe the Japanese to be better fitted to lead the Orient than powers that are wholly alien to the civilization of the Far East. Better a Japan dominating Asia than a Russia, a Germany, an England, or an America. For Japan sprang from Asia's loins and can teach Asia to be free again."

OLD LADY EUROPE — "Heavens! He is getting too big for his cradle. I hope he won't knock it over and try to lick me."
—Syndicate cartoon by Walker.

THE Jap soldier gets forty-five cents a month for what he is doing to the Russians. The Czar might offer him fifty cents to stop it if he had any idea of business.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE Japanese have ordered 7,500 tons of armor plate from the Carnegie company, which ought to mean, after passing through the proper dividend channels, a few more libraries for somebody. Thus we see what a great educational institution war is.—*The Indianapolis News.*

DESTINATION OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

HOW the Baltic fleet will go to the Far East, and what it will do and where it will go when it reaches there, are questions that are baffling the minds of our newspaper editors. If we are to believe all they say about it, part of the fleet will break down on the way, the rest will be unable to get coal, they will be defeated by the Japanese in battle, and will find Vladivostok frozen up and Port Arthur in the hands of the enemy. The general conclusion seems to be that the best place for Admiral Rojestvensky is at home. On paper, the Baltic fleet overmatches the whole Japanese navy; but then, remarks the Detroit *Free Press*, the Russian squadrons in the Far East at the beginning of the war overmatched the Japanese navy, too, until they met. Few expect that Rojestvensky will see the Jap this year. The proposed despatch of the fleet is pronounced a "bluff" by the Springfield *Republican;* and the Pittsburg *Post* thinks it is "intended to impress the people of Russia." "If the Baltic fleet reaches the Mediterranean without a breakdown it may consider itself extremely lucky," observes the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "and if it ever gets beyond the Red Sea the time of wonders will have come." The following editorial in the New York *Press* preceded by only a few hours the latest announcement that the departure of the fleet had been "postponed":

"Mme. Patti said no more farewells to America than the Baltic fleet to the shores of Russia. For the forty-seventh time, at least, Admiral Umty-umpsky, or whoever he is, has weighed anchor, hoisted the blue peter and set off for the Far East. Always, however, there was something to be done that made the fleet turn back. Some ship was yet to join it, or another good excuse was found, and the vessels shuttle-cocked between two or three ports from early spring to late summer.

CAN HE HOLD ON LONG ENOUGH?
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.

WAR IDEAS ILLUSTRATED.

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Announcement is now made of the definite, 'positively last' farewell of the great Baltic fleet. We are even favored with circumstantial details as to the manner in which it will get to the Far East. That calls for coal will be made at several foreign ports is important if true, and suggests that France will have some fine points in neutrality law to split if the Baltic fleet actually does get far enough from home to make the question troublesome.

"But we doubt if the French sea lawyers ever will have to brush up their authorities. The news of the fleet's 'departure' is too well advertised to sound true. The seven battle-ships from the Baltic would be no match for Togo once they made the difficult and even doubtful passage to the Yellow Sea. There is no belligerent port in the Far East that would not be either blockaded by a hostile fleet or ice-bound when it arrived. The Russian admiral would have to fight for a base or go into a neutral port and dismantle. We can see nothing in the rumored sailing of Russian war-ships but another of those childish boasts with which the foolish Muscovites flatter themselves they can deceive a world whose eyes are wide open to their humbuggery. The Baltic fleet will no more reach the Yellow Sea than Port Arthur will avoid capitulation."

LYNCHING AND THE MILITIA.

THERE seems to be a feeling in the South that something is wrong with the militia which permitted the lynchings at Statesboro, Ga., and Huntsville, Ala. Only one officer, according to the testimony before the court of inquiry into the Statesboro affair, made any attempt to check the mob, and he was overruled by his superior officers. One of the militiamen testified that he wounded one of the rioters with his bayonet, but explained that it was an accident, and that he "intended no harm." The militiamen also testified that the judge used inflammatory language in sentencing the prisoners that had much to do with exciting the mob, and said that the sheriff himself led the mob to the room where the prisoners were confined, flung open the door, and shouted to the mob to "Come on." When the mob had taken their victims, they led them past the camp where the militia were drawn up, and the latter looked on like children watching a parade. Five of the officers are to be tried by court-martial at Savannah on Thursday of next week. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* recommends that they be shot for cowardice. The lynching at Huntsville, Ala., on September 8, where the militia looked on, is also being investigated. At Selma, Ala., three deputy sheriffs are under arrest on the charge of lynching a negro whom they were supposed to be guarding.

These offenses against the law by the very men whose duty it was to uphold it have started a wave of indignation in that part of the country. The Statesboro case is the principal theme of comment. The Atlanta *Constitution* and the Charleston *News and Courier* are calling for the prompt punishment of the guilty parties. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says:

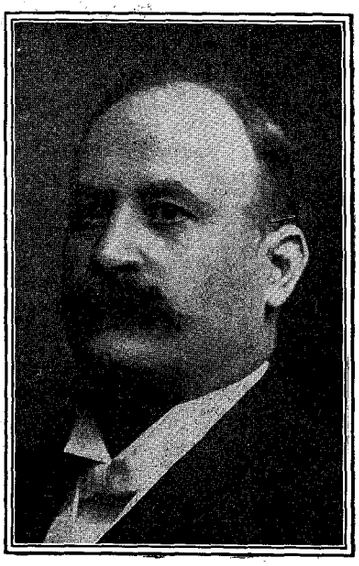
"The men who outraged the laws of the State are probably as blatant as any one in talking about state sovereignty, despite the fact that they struck a blow at that sovereignty more deadly than any enemy of state sovereignty ever delivered. It is a fact that the average citizen will rather endure a tyrannical form of government than an incompetent government, and these men have done all in their power to demonstrate the incompetence of the government of Georgia. It remains with the governor to demonstrate that the State is a sovereign power, and he has promised in a public interview to use his best endeavors in that direction. . . . That the company of troops who had charge of the prisoners are unfitted to wear the uniform of state troops is proved by the inexorable logic of the facts of the case. Squirm as they may, the officers and men of that command can only escape impalement on one horn of the dilemma by impaling themselves on the other horn. Either they are guilty of cowardice or of insufferable incompetence. It is possible for them to escape the one charge only by practically pleading guilty to the other. . . . The company is best disbanded and the straps stripped from the shoulders of the officers who have disgraced their insignia of office. If these men are to remain in the service of the State they will find themselves and their command distrusted by their fellow guardsmen who have some idea of a soldier's duty. No sensible officer would think of accepting the services of a detail of such a company for guard duty if the situation gave promise of any trouble, and the command would better accept its disgrace and humiliation now than to remain in the service and accept the humiliation which must come to them when they are placed under the command of an officer who has some pride in his avocation."

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* sheds the following additional light upon the militia of that State:

"It affords *The Chronicle* no sort of satisfaction to refer to anything that is not to the credit of the military of Georgia. And yet recent events have made it too clear to be doubted that the military organization of this State is wofully lacking in true military spirit and discipline.

"The Statesboro affair alone was sufficient to emphasize this fact. When a commanding officer doesn't know the difference between dress parade and riot duty, it is painfully evident that time and money have been wasted in maintaining the particular company of which he happens to be the head.

"But if there is any truth whatsoever in a story that comes from North Carolina, the military of Georgia have again been disgraced by the misconduct of some of its members. The Greensboro (N. C.) *Record* makes this editorial charge against Georgia soldiers:



GOV. JOSEPH M. TERRELL, OF GEORGIA,

Who has ordered a trial by court martial for the militia officers who failed to prevent the Statesboro lynching. He says: "The crime against these negroes is of but small importance as compared with the great crime against the law. The law has been whipped, overcome and trod under foot by the mob. The negroes may not have deserved better, but surely the law did."

"'Georgia troops, of all others, should keep quiet when on an outing, yet the conduct of these troops all along the road en route to Manassas has been disgraceful. At or near Charlotte they assaulted a negro passing on a wheel and put out an eye, besides almost killing him. While at this place Sunday they beat a negro man badly, and as the train from which young Lester had fallen and was killed passed out of town they threw a rock at one of the teachers of the A. and M. college and hurt him severely. It was noticeable that the Texas troops were quiet and orderly, yet if put to the test no doubt they would never do as some of the Georgia troops did at Statesboro—allow a mob to take two negroes right from under their eyes and burn them at the stake. Common decency would require the Georgia contingent to keep quiet. But this is the class that runs quickest when real trouble comes.'

"If Georgia soldiers have been guilty of such hoodlumism, then they should be summarily dismissed from the service and severely punished besides. In any event, Governor Terrell should take immediate steps to ascertain the truth or falsity of the charge. And if it is possible to ascertain the guilty parties, they should be turned over to the North Carolina authorities, to be punished under the laws of that State. Such ruffians deserve no consideration at the hands of any one; they disgrace the State in which they live, as well as the uniform they wear.

"In the mean time, the truth may as well be told about Georgia's military organization. The military of Georgia will never amount to anything as long as the military department of the State is used as a political plaything—as long as the office of adjutant-general is used for the purpose of pensioning disabled veterans or for paying political debts."

A number of Southern papers commend the action of the Methodist Church at Statesboro, which calls upon such of its members as took part in the lynching to leave the church or "make public

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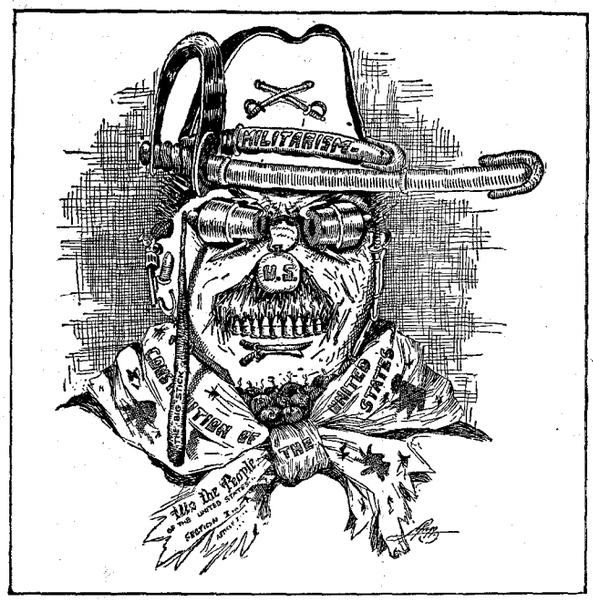

FOR PRESIDENT!
—Gregg in the Atlanta *Constitution*.

THE HERO—"Take that, and *that*, villain!"
VILLAIN (aside)—"Oh, Theodore, stop it, you're tickling me so!"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

THE FURY OF ROOSEVELT IN CARICATURE.

confession of wrong, with expression of penitence and contrition." The pastor is the only man in Statesboro who has given the names of any of the lynchers to the grand jury. The Macon *Telegraph*, while indorsing this action, suggests that the churches could do more good by trying to raise the moral level of the negro race, which "has drifted into criminal dispositions and deeds." It says:

"The negro will listen to any white man who brings him a personal message and if the clergy of the South will take up the burden of preaching to the negroes the abhorrence and suppression of the criminalities of their race as the price of immunity from mobs and lynchings, we feel sure they will not preach without results."

INCREASE OF CRIME IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

THE newspapers are now giving considerable space to the increase of crime in the large cities of the United States during the last few months. Chicago has been attracting attention by its daily chronicle of crime, and now New York is wrought up over an epidemic of murders, robberies, and hold-ups. Mississippi also comes forward with a murder record which, the Chicago *Record-Herald* says, "indicates that life is about twice as safe in Southern Italy as in that State." "The violence and indifference to violence shown by our great cities, Chicago included," says *The Record-Herald*, "are symptomatic of a great and rapid change that is passing over the country. If the 'Anglo-Saxon' respect for law and order is leaving us, it is high time to start a revival of it." There have been 24 murders, 68 robberies, 57 felonious assaults, and 253 burglaries in New York City within one month. Accounts of hold-ups and robberies have also become a conspicuous feature of the Chicago dailies. In Mississippi there were 569 known murders committed during the eight months ending September 1, chiefly among the lower classes and negroes. This large number of murders is said to be due to the fact that the negroes, who are receiving higher wages, have spent too much money in gambling and liquor.

Police Commissioner McAdoo, of New York, has set out to reduce the criminal record in a manner that is being commended by the local papers. The commissioner says the police force is too small and he has called for 400 more men. He has made some shifts in the department, detailing men who have been working indoors to the sidewalk force. *The Tribune* declares that of the 4,500 policemen in the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, and Richmond, "not more than 3,000 actually 'beat the flags.' Nearly 1,000 have secured 'inside' jobs which are away from the weather." *The Herald* thinks that the chief demoralizing influences in the Police Department are "politics and pull."

The police force of Chicago has for some time been regarded as inefficient. It will be recalled that former Deputy Police Commissioner Piper, of New York, last March reported upon the police conditions in Chicago (see LITERARY DIGEST, April 2). He found the force in a "disgraceful condition of demoralization and inefficiency"; but, it is said, his recommendations to bring the police up to the standard have been disregarded. Chief O'Neill puts the blame of the latest outbreak of crime upon the stockyards strike, which, he asserts, deprived him of five hundred of his most able men. "If we are to have the excuse of the small force always with us," says the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "there is so much the more reason for a concentration of the directing mind upon the work in hand, and certainly that other excuse about the strike detail can serve no longer. The need is not so much for men as for alertness, vigor, discipline. With these supplied in due measure, the reign of crime would soon be brought to an end."

Our slow methods of procedure against criminals, thinks the New York *World*, is responsible, in part, for the general increase in crime. That paper remarks:

"In England there is no appeal in criminal cases. Whether the conviction is right or wrong, it stands unless a pardon is granted by the Home Secretary or the criminal becomes insane.

"On the other hand, the prosecution of criminals in the United States is fast degenerating into a ghastly farce. The murderer whose means permit him to retain shrewd counsel is almost certain to escape punishment. Trials extend over weeks and often over months. A verdict of guilty gives no assurance that the criminal will pay the penalty. Appeals are multiplied, based upon technical and frivolous objections, for the mere purpose of prolonging life, and if the law is finally permitted to take its course it is only after years of delay. The crime has been forgotten and the lesson intended to be conveyed almost lost.

"In addition to this, as proved by the long record of crimes for which no arrests have been made, the fear of discovery is a lessened deterrent force."

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GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

GLIMPSES of an approaching increase in prosperity are now being obtained by the financial and commercial watchers who enjoy special facilities for such observation. A year ago the experts assured us, as the financial writer of the New York *Sun* recalls, "that the country was in for a long stretch of hard times"; but now, right in the midst of a presidential campaign, business has the contrariety to disregard all rules and show signs of improvement. The "uncertain and dubious feelings" that have been filling the minds of railroad officials with gloom, we are told by *The Railway World* (Philadelphia), "have given way to confidence and optimism." The "farmers, too, have ceased to worry," and "more buoyancy prevails in commercial and industrial circles." Business men in the West are pictured as "confident," "enthusiastic," and free from care. A banker from Wisconsin who was attending the bankers' convention in New York last week assured a *Herald* reporter that "we have more money than we can use," and another from Texas said that in his State "prosperity is knocking at every man's door." Pacific coast bankers report that the war has helped the coast States. In 1896 the deposits in the banks of Seattle amounted to $3,000,000; to-day they reach a total of $35,000,000. Other bankers tell the same story. The Denver *Republican* reports that with the advent of more settled conditions, "the turn in the tide of business affairs has come to Denver and Colorado," and "in every department of business there has been a marked change for the better." John Skelton Williams, of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, says the business outlook in the South "was never brighter," and E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific, declares that "fundamental conditions throughout the country are such that a continuation of prosperity is altogether assured."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* and some other Democratic papers make the objection that the high cost of living more than offsets the supposed "prosperity" for the average man; but *The Railway World* replies that the high prices have saved us from disaster. Says the latter journal:

"To whatever cause this firmness of prices is due, and the rapid increase in the production of gold seems to be the most reasonable explanation of their maintenance, the influence of stable prices in protecting the country from the worst effects of financial collapse has been most salutary. If commodity prices had fallen as they fell in previous seasons of depression, the margin of safety on loans and fixed charges would have been destroyed and a large number of bankruptcies followed by a prolonged period of liquidation could hardly have been avoided. With prices firmly maintained, however, and the purchasing power of productive industry still intact, the period of liquidation will not be seriously protracted."

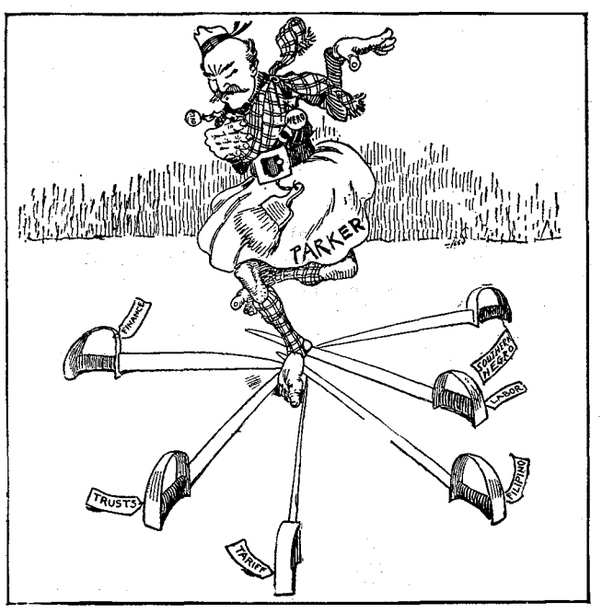
The Wall Street Journal takes the following optimistic view of the next few years:

"Does any one doubt that the population of this country is steadily to increase during the next four or five years, and can any one doubt the enormous significance of this increase in population in its relation to the demands for the necessities as well as for many of the luxuries of life? Five years ago we were surprised, for a moment, with the attainment of a population of 75,000,000, but speedily came to regard such a population as a mere matter of course. We now talk of a population of 80,000,000, and seem to attach but little significance to it. And yet, in 1908, if the percentage of increase keeps up, we shall have a population of more than 88,000,000. When it is said that in the past thirty-three years our population has increased 100 per cent., while that of all the world has increased but 25 per cent., we get some idea of what this expansion in our population means to the United States.

"Of course, this increase in population means a great addition to the inland commerce of the United States, and it is on this inland commerce that our national prosperity is chiefly based. It is possible to give an approximate of the amount of this inland commerce as computed by the Government. It amounted in 1870 to $7,000,000,000; in 1900 it was $20,000,000,000; in 1903 it amounted to $22,000,000,000, and at that figure it is important to note it was equal to the entire international commerce of the whole world. At the rate of growth which it is reasonable to expect, our internal commerce in 1908 will amount to $25,000,000,000. . . . . .

"Now, while many may doubt whether the growth of the country in the next four years will be as rapid as that between 1898 and 1903, any one who studies the situation can not for an instant doubt that there is to be a large growth in that time. It is admitted that we are having what is called a 'reaction' in business, and that statistics of bank clearings and railroad earnings show some decline as compared with last year, while there has been a considerable falling-off in the volume of speculation. But when the results are compared with the average of five years a growth is discovered, and no one can dispute the fact that this country is still moving forward. There has been a temporary slowing down in the speed of our progress, but we are still forging ahead, and at a rapid rate which is not unlikely soon to be much accelerated. In view of this fact the calculations made of what the aggregate of our business will be in 1908 do not appear so imaginary as some might think.

"The great practical question which confronts every business



THE SWORD DANCER.
—Triggs in the New York *Press*.

MAKING A DESPERATE EFFORT TO SHOULDER BOTH ELEMENTS.
—Shiras in the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph*.

WORRIES OF THE GREAT HARMONIZER.

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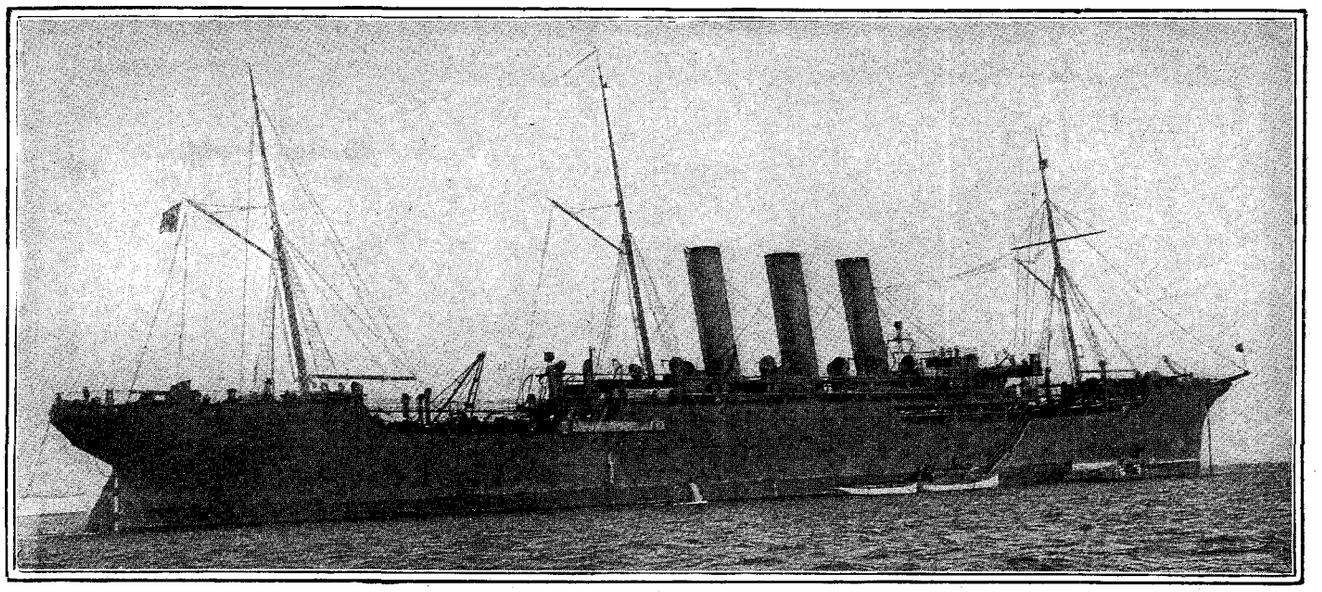

THE RUSSIAN TRANSPORT "LENA."

man is, therefore, 'What share of this increase in the wealth of the country am I going to obtain?' This is not a time for cowardice and hesitation. It is a time for courage and enterprise."

RUSSIA'S THREAT TO OUR PACIFIC TRADE.

THE commerce of our Pacific ports is reported to be "temporarily paralyzed" by the appearance of several Russian cruisers off the coast. The first paralytic stroke occurred when the *Lena* entered the San Francisco harbor on September 11; but relief from this shock came when it was learned that, instead of being a "Vladivostok raider," the *Lena* was a slow-going transport with leaky boilers, whose captain wanted permission to dismantle and lay up his ship till the war was over—a request that was granted with alacrity. Before the excitement over the *Lena* had subsided, however, came the news that two more Russian cruisers were hovering off the shore, "with the view of stopping the shipment of contraband of war," as a despatch from St. Petersburg says. The consternation among the shippers of our Pacific ports over the appearance of the *Lena* is made the theme of a delighted editorial in the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*, so we are told by cable, which paper remarks bitingly that the Americans "find it immeasurably easier to send a whole squadron against the Sultan than to receive one Russian transport." It is also pleased to note "how the slightest Russian success creates apprehension throughout the rest of the world." Simultaneously with these events comes the news that Russia has modified her definition of contraband so as to let food and fuel destined for Japanese ports pass, unless the port of destination is blockaded, or unless there is reason to suppose that the supplies are intended for the use of the army or navy. British and American objections to the Russian classification of railway material and certain kinds of machinery as contraband, however, are not sustained.

The New York *Press* regards the Russian decision on contraband as another diplomatic triumph for Secretary Hay; and the Philadelphia *Press* remarks that "where Russia recedes no other Power is likely to claim more." The latter paper continues:

"The action now taken at St. Petersburg renders it morally certain that in future coal and provisions must be proved to have a hostile destination before their seizure will be accepted in any prize court. For England, whose food supply comes by sea and whose chief peril in war is the interruption by hostile vessels of the stream of foodstuffs which sets toward the British islands, the conclusion now reached is of supreme importance. The largest exporter of food known, the United States, has had a stake in this decision hardly less large. Our foreign commerce becomes secure under the conclusions now reached, which place on the captor all the burden of proving a hostile destination and a hostile purpose and intent in the shipment of articles like coal and provisions. Earmarked with a hostile destination, no neutral flag can protect them. But simply consigned to a country at war, they remain as safe from capture during hostilities as during peace.

"There remains a wide range of articles daily used in war on which a decision is more difficult. Railroad equipment is one of these. Railroad supplies are as necessary in the war in Manchuria as powder and shot. The Japanese campaign hinges on the free use of newly laid submarine cables. Wireless-telegraph apparatus is to-day as important in naval operations as a range-finder.

"Russia claimed all these as absolute contraband. Seizures and condemnations have been made on this principle. Neither England nor the United States can permit this. These also must be accepted as only conditional contraband. Proof of a military use and destination must be established."

POLITICAL ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS.

WHEN Ambassador von Holleben was recalled to Germany, one of the reasons assigned by several astute London dailies was his supposed failure to "work" the German papers in this country, and to create a vote "swung from Berlin." If that was the case, Ambassador von Sternberg would seem to be equally guilty, for a careful reading of the German-American papers fails to discover any political solidarity among them. And, furthermore, they select for comment only such aspects of the campaign as would appeal to a native American as much as to one born in the Fatherland. The numerous Socialist organs among the German-American papers denounce both Roosevelt and Parker, while the rest favor one or the other, according to their own judgment. All, however, seem to be under the impression that the Republicans are having the best of it thus far in the campaign.

The New York *Staats-Zeitung* (Dem.) thinks that the Democrats have "a hard, difficult, stern struggle before them, in which they must pledge all that they possess in order to win." The Republicans, it continues, "have a decided advantage, not because of their merits, but as a consequence of former errors of the Democrats," and "to make these good is not easy." The New York *Morgen-Journal* (Dem.), Mr. Hearst's German daily, declares that

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"the Democrats have a chance of winning in November only in case they are united," and then says that "practically as good as nothing at all has been done to promote harmony." The party leaders are "timid," the standard bearer is "silent." "The Democrats will have to get to work with great energy if they mean to win," remarks the Chicago *Freie Presse* (Ind. Dem.). The St. Louis *Westliche Post* (Rep.) is confident of Roosevelt's election, and the Cincinnati *Volksblatt* (Rep.) thinks that the Hill retirement "farce" shows plainly "how slight are the hopes of success in the Democratic camp." The Cleveland *Wachter und Anzeiger* (Labor) declares that "the Democratic party with Parker, the Republican party with Roosevelt—both are the same." And the Socialist New York *Volkszeitung* sums up the two candida e; thus:

"Roosevelt at any rate has on his side the Jingoes, the American bellicose element, the capitalistic. He is a man of power and that sort of thing has always strong attractions for a certain class. Parker is nothing but a political time-server, without originality, a man of the machine, a devoted and submissive servant of the influences that have thrust him forward for their own selfish ends."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GROWTH OF COOPERATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

PROBABLY twenty-five to thirty per cent. of the adult population of the United States are now included in the membership of some 50,000 associations through which they are sharing the benefits of "cooperation," and in ten years the tremendous achievements of the British Isles in this direction will be surpassed. Thus Mr. J. M. C. Hampson, in *The Saturday Evening Post*, tells of the swift growth of cooperation in this country. "The figures relating to cooperation in the United States," he writes, "have been so quietly and quickly built up in the last three or four years that they are amazing." Mr. Hampson shows that the business done by the British cooperative societies in 1903 amounted to over $400,000,000, the profits returned to cooperators being $50,000,000. This, he reminds us, is the result of sixty years of cooperation.

He tells as follows how the cooperative idea is working with the fruit growers of California:

"A few years ago the fruit producers of California, or, at any rate, in many of the small towns and villages, realized that they were getting little for their crops; they also realized that they were paying far too much for the supplies which they needed to conduct their business and to live—supplies which, for the most part, were bought from manufacturing centers in the East through the hands of countless middlemen. They formed cooperative societies. They banded together to sell their produce as one man; they bought their supplies by the wholesale for themselves. Last year forty-five societies on the Rochdale cooperative system, and representing societies from Dos Palos, Santa Rosa, Sacramento, Oakland, and so on through all the California centers, did a business amounting to over $15,000,000. They have formed for themselves a wholesale society in San Francisco, modeled on the plan of the cooperative wholesale societies of England and Scotland.

"In the State of Washington there are over twenty-four successful cooperative societies operating on the same lines, and in such centers as Seattle there are cooperative retail stores with branch establishments in different parts of the city."

In a little town in Utah, we are informed, certain farmers who had combined to sell their products "had obtained a good price, and in combination had been buying their supplies last winter at a saving, for example, of $1.25 a ton on all coal consumed." In Rockwell, Iowa, the cooperative society of farmers did a business last year of $300,000. This society has done $5,000,000 worth of business in the last four or five years. Mr. Hampson calls attention to the number of cooperative stores now operating. He writes:

"A Western federation of miners has run four quasi-cooperative stores at Cripple Creek, Colo.; the millmen of Monessen, Pa., have started a cooperative store; the cooperative creamery association of Utica, Mich., did a business of 120,000 pounds of butter last year, bringing an average of twenty-three cents a pound; the labor-unions of Denver have organized a cooperative store; the people of Elwood, Ind., have subscribed shares for a cooperative coal company, and have already saved ten per cent. on their coal; Deposit, N. Y., has a cooperative store on the same lines as those of Delphi and Port Jervis: the last named has accumulated and paid in profits $800,000 in the last twenty-five years; Montana has a cooperative ranch with 600 shareholders scattered all over the United States, and nearly 150 of whom are women; employees of the Chicago and Alton Railway have a cooperative society in Bloomington, Ill.; the labor-unions of South Omaha, Nebr., have established a cooperative store; the Farmers' Supply Company is a new cooperative society at Anita, Iowa; Milwaukee has now a large cooperative department store, and a great cooperative enterprise is spoken of for the establishment of branch cooperative stores in various parts of the country; the employees of the shipyards at Newport News, Va., have started a cooperative store; the miners of Ohio have, by unanimous vote, decided to open several cooperative stores; Lansing, Mich., has a cooperative association with a capital stock of $25,000."

Most of these stores, we are told, are run on the Rochdale system, viz.: "Membership is obtained by purchase of shares at five dollars or ten dollars apiece, which is used as a fund to buy supplies in quantity, and the profits made out of the saving effected by buying in quantity are divided among the members according to the amount they buy. The societies and organizations are, however, organized on what is known as the civil-service plan. Their object is to sell at cost price as nearly as possible, the members receiving the profits over and above the cost of running the establishment and the low price charged members for their supplies.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Japs could readily flank the Russians if they could only run fast enough.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

New spots on the sun. One seen by a German professor nearly 40,000 miles long.—*Headline in The New York Times.*

THE pointed toe shoe is coming into fashion again. The victims of campaign solicitors were forced to arm themselves in some way.—*The Washington Post.*

UNLESS a globe-trotting contest is anticipated, it is difficult to understand how Japan can carry on war with Russia for three years.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

MR. ROOSEVELT makes one conspicuous omission in his letter of acceptance. He fails to claim credit for the pleasant summer weather.—*The Baltimore Sun.*

IN the intervals of pacifying our Filipino vassals, the War Department will repair Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty enlightening the world."—*The Detroit News.*

TOLSTOY believes that Uncle Sam can put an end to the crime of war. He has certainly put an end to every war in which he has engaged.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

TALKING about his pet plan for disarmament, the Czar is finding all he wants of it in the foreign harbors to which he is sending his war-ships.—*The Baltimore American.*

KOREA'S Emperor has decided to accept Japanese sovereignty. This information comes to him from Japanese headquarters, so he is bound to believe it.—*The Chicago News.*

THE filing of an application for a permit to reopen the Iroquois Theater will cause an inquiry why the persons indicted for that terrible disaster have never been brought to trial.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

HETTY GREEN vigorously objects to paying $30 taxes on the old house in Massachusetts where she was born. That isn't the reason she gives for protesting, but it is a good one.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

THE American people are certainly growing more conservative. Admiral Dewey has had that prize money for more than a week and no one has suggested the disposition he should make of it.—*The Washington Post.*

ELIHU ROOT declares that President Roosevelt is the ideal American father. The Democrats agree, and are going to do their best to arrange matters so the President may devote his entire time to his family.—*The Washington Post.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

"OUR NATIONAL SUPERSTITION."

FROM Harvard University comes a protest against what is deemed the latest and greatest of our national delinquencies. The voice is that of Prof. Barrett Wendell, and he makes the startling charge that "the present mood of our country concerning education is neither more nor less than a mood of blind medieval superstition." Twenty years' experience as a college teacher, says Professor Wendell, has led him to the belief that the younger generation of Americans is often "hardly educated at all." He adds the statement that "purely practical considerations go far to justify the old system of classics and mathematics, in comparison with anything newer"; and on this point his views are regarded as more than ordinarily significant, in view of the fact that he is himself a professor of English. He continues (in *The North American Review*, September):

"The whole new system of education, from a child's first school to a man's last degree, is based on this principle, which we may call the principle of the kindergarten—not literally, of course, but in general temper: You must try to find out just what everybody likes best, and then help him to do it as kindly as you can. You must interfere with him as little as may be—only when his impulses take a form which threatens to damage somebody else. Incidentally, if you can induce him, from early childhood, to take pleasure in handiwork—in making something ornamental or useful—so much the better. And, particularly, whatever he is about, he should be incited to diligence not by the selfish spur of competition, or by the degrading fear of a spanking, but by the stimulus of delight in work, or, better still, by the encouragement of altruistic enthusiasm, such as sometimes gladdens the birthday breakfast-table of papa with a rather oily paper-cutter, sandpapered by the diligent hands of baby.

"There can be little question that the new education in all its stages has turned out far more paper-cutters and the like than the old ever pretended to. In which parable we may include, once for all, its achievements in the way of technical and special training."

The question arises as to "whether this making of paper-cutters, in an atmosphere suffused with sentimental kindness, is proving itself, on the whole, a more efficient educational process than the less reasonable one which its sweet reasonableness is now tending to uproot and to supplant." Professor Wendell replies emphatically that "the new methods and the new subjects have not produced a higher standard of attainment," and that college students are growing "flabbier and flabbier in mind." He cites the case of a freshman who found great trouble in alphabetically sorting some hundred or two manuscripts, because he had never been called upon to learn the alphabet. "The order of the letters therein had impressed his school teachers as arbitrary, and therefore not reasonable; and, desiring to be purely reasonable, these teachers had presented the twenty-six letters as independent phonetic symbols." Professor Wendell says further:

"After all, I suppose, the order of words in dictionaries may perhaps be held, by reasonable pedagogues, unreasonably and obsoletely arbitrary.

"It was not so in our time. There can hardly be alive to-day an educated man of fifty who will not shudder when he remembers how many benumbing youthful hours he had to pass over the abhorrent pages of Andrews, or of Liddell and Scott—more repellent, if possible, than those other horrors, the Latin and the Greek grammars, which the methods of the older time interposed between the vital meaning of classical literature and any faithful schoolboy. No one ever recoiled from that drudgery more rebelliously than I; few, I think, can have condemned it much more freely. Through many years, extending far into my life as a college teacher, I did not cease to resent the fact that, after ten honest years of work with Latin and six or eight with Greek, I put those studies despairingly aside, unable to read a page in either language. The same was generally true of my friends and classmates. We had been victims, it seemed, for years of an educational superstition far more blind than any which has succeeded it. Yet now that the results of what pretend to be more enlightened methods are slowly defining themselves, I begin to wonder whether, evil as our fate was, the fate of those who have followed us be not, in a chaotic way of its own, more evil still."

Professor Wendell proceeds to define the term "education" as he understands it:

"Education is a matter partly of information and partly of training. The latter phase of it seems to me the more important. A satisfactorily educated man distinguishes himself from an uneducated one chiefly because, for general purposes, his faculties are better under his control. An educated man, in short, when confronted with new or unexpected problems can generally use his wits better than an uneducated one. . . . Any one, for example, can read the items in a newspaper. With no more interruption than occasional skipping, any one can read a novel which interests him. Any one can keep his wits fixed on a well-written play, particularly if the performers possess the advantage of personal attraction. But the moment anything be long or dull—sermon, poem, or problem, it is all one—only those can keep their wits from wandering who have somehow learned to control them. In other words, whatever interests people commands their spontaneous attention, and accordingly such power of concentration as is naturally theirs. But if a man is to make anything whatever out of a matter which does not interest him, he must concentrate his powers on it by a strenuous act of voluntary attention.

"It is precisely this faculty of voluntary attention which education, in the broadest sense, can most surely cultivate. The fact that it can do so is patent, when you consider what education has actually done. The faculty of voluntary attention, for example, obviously distinguished the American lawyers of the nineteenth century from their fellow citizens, of whom they were so apt to take the lead. That faculty clearly distinguished the college students of thirty years ago from the flabbier students of to-day. And that faculty, I believe, such persons as these, whom we may hastily take as typical, gained largely from that elder system of education to which they were forced to submit."

The advocates of classical study, as Professor Wendell admits, have been "tyrannical" and "supercilious." There is little doubt, he thinks, that the day of their dominance is past. And yet "behind the dethroned idols there was an orthodox truth, not yet discernible behind the new; and the education which resulted from the elder system had a virtue which must somehow be revived, if the new is to justify the magnificent and generous faith of our still youthful America." Professor Wendell concludes:

"No education, I believe, can serve much practical purpose, in training men for the perplexing diversities of practical life, unless it base itself on the training, throughout the flexible years, of that faculty of voluntary attention which only in maturity should be suffered to range among the matters of its choice or of its incidental duty. Any education, on the other hand, which does this work is a priceless boon, not only to those who have won it, but to the country of which they are citizens."

The Springfield *Republican* finds Professor Wendell's view "extreme," but concedes that "it has the support of not a few prominent men who are concerned with education." The same paper continues:

"In so far as the intellectual 'flabbiness' complained of is the product of an educational temper, a conviction that young people should be gently led to do agreeable things instead of being set difficult and uninteresting tasks largely because they are difficult and uninteresting, the particular subjects taught can hardly be held responsible. If the direct study of English, for example, has produced worse results than the very roundabout system of giving the student something so hard that English was a recreation, it may be due to the choice of subject, or again it may merely be due to the method of teaching it. . . . It is obvious that instruction at present is on wrong lines. Too much is attempted, and too little. There is too much of the examination spirit in the treatment of a subject which eludes the closest mesh of the examiner. The schools are unreasonably hampered by being compelled to fit their pupils to meet arbitrary college requirements, instead of doing the best that can be done for their present needs. And, above all,

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JOHN DREW,
Who takes the part of the "Duke of Killikrankie."

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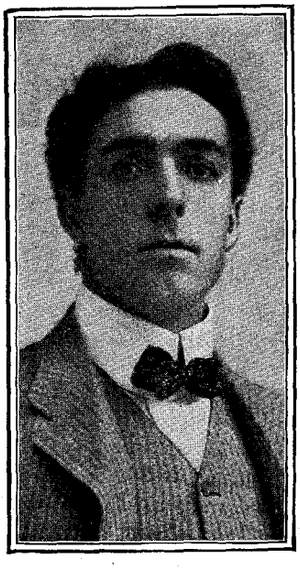
CECILIA LOFTUS,
Who impersonates "The Serio-Comic Governess."

CARLOTTA NILSSON,
Who plays in the title rôle of "Letty."



WILLIAM FAVERSHAM,
Who takes the part of "Lechmere" in "Letty."

"STARS" IN NEW PLAYS.

there is a confusion of ends, with a consequent neglect of the essential."

The New York *Evening Post* comments in the same spirit:

"To one who sees the pampered darlings of our schools taking hold of their life work with much of the vigor of Professor Wendell's nobler generation, the outlook will seem by no means so alarming as he paints it. Indeed, much of the 'intellectual flabbiness' in evidence is traceable behind the pedagogue to the indulgence of a comparatively new class of parents as foolish as they are rich. And yet the increase of the class of wealthy incompetents in college is a strong argument for toning an essentially amiable educational system up to the disciplinary point. Back to the austere simplicity of Greek, Latin, and mathematics we can hardly go; we can and should cut off such studies as can not fairly be made disciplinary, and for the remainder, we must develop thorough methods of teaching the newer subjects."

OPENING OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON IN NEW YORK.

THE most important events of the opening dramatic season in New York are the presentations of Robert Marshall's "Duke of Killikrankie" at the Empire Theater; of Pinero's "Letty" at the Hudson; and of Zangwill's "Serio-Comic Governess" at the Lyceum. All three plays are London products. Indeed, "most of the new plays," as one critic observes, "come from England—a singular change from the period, not so very long ago, when England and America borrowed from France."

Mr. Marshall's "Duke of Killikrankie," in which John Drew takes the title rôle, is described by its author as "a farcical romance." According to *The Tribune*, "it touches romance—at least as acted by John Drew—at the fewest possible points, remaining farce pure and simple, the farce embellished with whimsical and epigrammatic dialogue and Gilbertian paradoxical nonsense." *The Sun* sketches the plot as follows:

"The Duke of Killikrankie loves a lovable girl, who will have none of him. She refuses him time and again. At last, taunted by her with his lack of daring, he plans a desperate method of bringing her to terms. He decoys her to one of his Scotch castles, together with a chaperon and the chaperon's adorer, and there he holds her a prisoner. The terms of release are consent to marriage with him. Of course she is at first induced to appear to consent, but he sees through that pretext and knows how to meet it.

"Then in the end she really learns to love him, and when he turns her out of the castle, setting her free, she refuses to go. It does not seem to promise much, but it is all told with such a pretty manner, with such a charming flow of clever dialogue—dialogue as pointed and as keen in its wit as that of 'Lady Windermere's Fan'—with such neatness of situation and such admirable sketching of character that the audience which would not enjoy it would have to be an audience of numskulls indeed."

Mr. Pinero's "Letty," which is given with William Faversham as the ostensible star and Miss Carlotta Nillson in the title part, exhibits, says *The Evening Post*, "much of the originality, freshness, and ingenuity to which Mr. Pinero has accustomed us." In the opinion of the same paper, "the story is told with admirable clearness, with an artful prolongation of suspense, and a succession of cleverly devised, if not always very convincing, situations, leading, in turn, to a passionate and powerful crisis and a most logical, human, and satisfactory solution." *The Times* says:

"Letty is a typewriter in a bucket-shop, on a salary of 'five and twenty shillings the week.' She loves pleasure and the larger life. If the future held only what the present holds she would wish to die. She is spirited and engaging, and has attracted the desires of two men—Lechmere, all of whose family have been a bad lot for generations, and Mandeville, who is a partner in the bucket-shop in which Letty works.

"Lechmere has made Letty love him, without telling her that he is already married. In the rebound of the discovery, urged on by debt and illness, she becomes engaged to her employer. But he proves impossible—a bounder on the order of Iris's Maldonado, and in desperation she flees to Lechmere's rooms at midnight to surrender herself to him. There the god steps out of the machine, and Lechmere is moved to a moment of nobility, in which he sends Letty back to poverty and virtue.

"In the epilogue, which follows four full acts, one sees Letty married to a humble but amiable photographer, and happy in the possession of the humdrum husband, a humdrum child, and humdrum virtue, all of which Mr. Pinero eloquently exalts as the solid good of life. This, in little, is the substance of a play that lasted through many tense moments and without a wink of tedium from eight till almost twelve last night.

"The story obviously lacks the element of tense dramatic struggle, which made so great a tragedy of 'Mrs. Tanqueray.' It lacks the sense of brooding fatality which at moments in 'Iris' recalled the Greek. But . . . the ultimate impression of 'Letty' is of actual, vibrant reality, a document of wide and deep human import. Mr. Pinero has not read Dumas fils and Ibsen in vain. Individual as is his point of view, and authentic as are his powers of creative realism, he takes his place in the train of the great leaders in the continental drama.

"It is in the character of Letty that Pinero's power is most

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signally evident. Neither Ibsen nor Dumas surpasses this Portuguese Englishman in the sheer power of transmitting to the theater the dreams, the longings, and the agonies of a woman's heart. In Miss Carlotta Nillson he has found one of his ablest and most convincing exponents."

The Tribune, however, regards the performance as "disappointing in almost every respect," and while conceding the "technical cunning" of Mr. Pinero, deprecates "his probing interest in the vulgar, the sordid, the morally rotten in English life." "He is still," it adds, "the very limited Mr. Pinero, who sets an essentially weak woman in the midst of the temptations that are offered by essentially weak and base men, and then follows her career with the remorseless eye of a trained observer—nothing more."

Mr. Zangwill's "Serio-Comic Governess," in which Cecilia Loftus makes her bow as a dramatic star, is regarded as a rather trifling production. It depicts a governess who lives in a rich London family in the day-time, and at night appears in the Frivolity Theater as "Nellie O'Neill," queen of serio-comic singers. "It is a sort of comic-opera play," says *The Sun*, "with vaudeville specialties thrown in." *The Times* comments:

"From the first 'Music Hall Cissy' stood at the elbow of Cecilia of the two Lyceums, London and New York. . . . The play is a sandwich of the fine bread of character comedy and the condiment of true wit, between which is thrust the corned beef and cabbage of flat and conventional gagging. The mantle of I. Zangwill is stretched to cover music-hall turns that rip it up the middle. A year ago Mr. Pinero delivered a lecture, apropos of the plays of Stevenson, about the frivolity and meretriciousness of book writers when they approach the stage. The case of Mr. Zangwill is more flagrant than that of his predecessor, because he has shown both dramatic and theatric ability of the highest scope."

A FRENCH ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH ART IDEALS.

M. ÉMILE BOUTMY, in his recently translated book, "The English People," follows to some extent the critical methods of his late friend and master, Taine. The clearly cut formulæ into which he marshals his facts illustrate his own contention as to the gulf dividing the mental habits of the French and the English. The English, says M. Boutmy, having no genius for abstractions, lack the impulse to generalize; and having less sensibility than the French, their art and literature find less satisfaction in the world of visual perception. "In these big, white-skinned bodies, bathed in an atmosphere of perpetual moisture," writes M. Boutmy, "sensations are experienced far more slowly, the 'circulus' of reflection takes longer to complete. Like their sensibilities, their physical imagination—I mean the faculty of consciously visualizing sensations—is lethargic and dull." In this way the writer accounts for "the exaggerated and distorted types, overcolored pictures, and venomous and coarse irony, which are to be found in the works of even their most cultured authors." "If such characteristics were not sufficiently accentuated to jar on our sensibilities, theirs would be left untouched," the French critic explains. To quote further:

"Never has man's sensibility received less from the outer world, nor appreciated more intensely in its own way the little which it chanced to obtain. In no other country have external impressions been more intensified by the imagination forced back upon itself, and steeped in the very inmost soul of man. In Wordsworth's verses on a sunrise the description is all of spiritual impressions, there is barely reference to visible form or color. Shelley saw in nature only his dreams. The painter's brush is guided by the poet soul, the poet speaks and sings with the feeling of the psychologist or the moralist. The whole of the imaginative literature of England bears evidence of this inner life, which continually reacts and encroaches upon the material world with a singular power of transformation and interpretation. Thus there is in it no light and smiling dilettantism; its joys are tragic and profound, its sufferings deep-rooted and violent. The imagination is not content to reproduce, with a mere difference of arrangement, the impressions resulting from perception; but rather does a powerful and original invention develop in the twilight of the inner life a whole efflorescence of shapes, which shoot up in the light, dragging with them the scanty real impressions which gave them birth. There could be no greater contrast to the easy receptivity of the man of the South, who, like a strip of photographic paper, unrolling itself before the physical world, slowly and faithfully presents a perfect reproduction of it."

M. Boutmy reduces the art ideals of the English to the joy of action and the poetry of the will. "On the one hand intensity of life and movement, on the other the majesty and power of the will, giving a force to impulse, or lightly curbing it—this is what the Englishman contemplates with interest in himself, and which it pleases him to find in others. It is the double ideal his poets incessantly pursue." More of a poet than the Latin, because more creative, the Englishman, says M. Boutmy, is less of an artist, and is rarely a virtuoso. Returning to the "double ideal" of action and will, the critic writes:

"Considered in the whole course of its history, English literature is certainly one of the most admirable, opulent, and varied in Europe; but there can be no doubt as to the kind of work in which it excels, and the sort of subjects toward which a secret instinct continually impels it. Its vocation is to depict either the concentrated tension of the power of the will, or the vigorous display of human activity. It only demands a vast and picturesque arena in the outward and visible world. Shakespeare pictures the human will; he represents it in manifestations of scornful and sudden spontaneity, troubled by visions, struggling with overwhelming influences, or vanquished by a blind fatality. Milton uplifts against God the 'unconquerable will' of his Satan. It is the concentrated pathos of moral struggles which a Currer Bell, a George Eliot, and a Mrs. Gaskell endow with a powerful reality founded on life. On the first plane, in all these creations, we meet the will, considered in its passionate or rational inception, its evolution and phases, its incentives and mainspring, its perturbations and errors, its qualifications and effects. A law has recently been discovered in chemistry by which, several bodies being present and several different combinations possible, the combination produced is that which entails the greatest expenditure of heat. An analogous formula might be applied to the English, to the effect that, in every case, the creation of the mind—or the manner of regarding it—which finds in them the strongest affinity, is that most qualified to develop and stimulate human activity and render it effective."

Owing to "the feeblenes and aridity of their faculty of abstraction," the English, we are told, deal with criticism and history "from a singularly narrow and partial point of view." In support of this contention M. Boutmy continues:

"Take, for example, the work of Buckle, and the contrast of its immense erudition and prodigious mass of reading matter with the unique and inferential thesis they serve to establish. As a rule, English historians see, beyond the pictures they paint, the image of contemporary interests, and, too often, look upon it as a part of them. This, in different ways, is the case with Grote, Macaulay, Freeman, and Froude. They have neither the temptation nor the ability to emerge from their country and their times for the pure pleasure of contemplation and knowledge. They do not know how to create an alibi in the manner of the true historian. They are always more or less chained to their soil and captives of the present."

For an even more perfect example of the "superior gifts and peculiar weaknesses of the English genius," M. Boutmy turns to the plays of Shakespeare in the sixteenth century and the novel in the nineteenth century, "the two indubitably most original sections of English literature." These two groups of works, he says, present a contrast to the literary productions of the Latin races, in that "wise disposition of material, exact placing of relative parts, methodical sequence, and easily grasped unity, are merits less esteemed than vigor and glow, life and breadth." Of the Shakespearian drama M. Boutmy writes:

"No drama exists which depends more on the imagination of

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the public, nor introduces it with less preparation into the presence of infinitely varied situations. The public was neither disturbed nor offended by the incessant strain put upon them. Like the poet himself, in the intensity of the life, the force of the passions, and the individual reality of the characters, they saw the miracle of art; like him, they disported themselves in time and space. No one is more realistic than Shakespeare in depicting souls, and yet less careful of the probability of external circumstances; farther from abstract types, and yet more idealistic and even visionary."

Proceeding to a consideration of the English novel M. Boutmy says:

"In the most finished specimens of this class a Frenchman is struck, not only by the large number of personages, but also by the frequency and abruptness with which the narrative is interrupted and broken off, and the reader transported from one place to another. . . . If we go deeper into the matter, we shall recognize that the ideal of the English novel is to represent real life in all its bearings and infinite diversity. In this our French novels differ in a striking degree from English ones. In France our best novelists confine themselves to placing in full relief two or three principal characters who are surrounded by others in diminishing degrees of importance, until certain of them have but one word to say, and the harmony would be marred if they uttered two. . . . As a matter of principle, the Englishman does not demand dramatic unity in a novel; his chief desire is to be presented with successive glimpses of real life, in all their truth and profundity. When the author has finished unrolling his pictures, the reader does not think of reproaching him for having produced a work which has, as it were, several central groups of characters. . . . There are few concise pictures in English novels: what they convey is an impression of growth and expansion by reason of the intensity of life which pervades them."

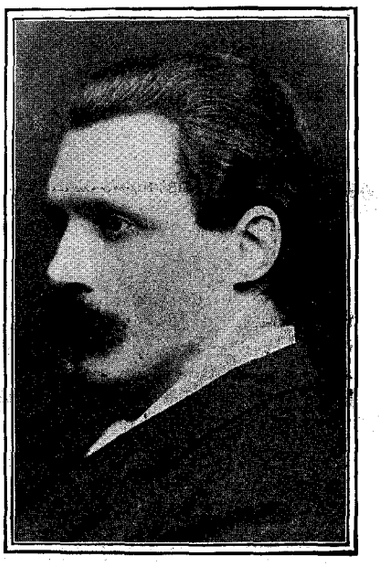
THE "BROKEN AND ABNORMAL CAREER" OF GEORGE GISSING.

MR. H. G. WELLS, the London novelist, has written an "impression" of the late George Gissing, which illuminates a remarkable personality and has led to a controversy of considerable interest. It seems that Mr. Wells was requested to write a preface to "Veranilda," Mr. Gissing's posthumous romance. This he did, but with results so unsatisfactory to Mr. Gissing's executors that they decided to reject the essay and to apply to Frederic Harrison for a substitute. Mr. Wells's essay is now published in *The Monthly Review* (London), where readers may judge for themselves of its quality.

Dealing at the outset of his article with what he regards as "the strangest misconceptions" of George Gissing's character, Mr. Wells says:

"Through most of the life he led as a widely respected, but never very popular or prosperous writer . . . he was figured as the embodiment of nearly everything he most disliked. Because he exhausted the resources of a fine irony upon the narrowness and sordidness of contemporary life, a public incapable of irony conceived him as sordid and narrow; because he was possessed by so passionate a preference for the legend of classical Rome that all modern life was colorless and insignificant in his eyes, an eminent interviewer could, as his mortuary chaplet, fling out a condescending and regretful condemnation of his 'modernity'; and he whose whole life was one unhappiness because he would not face realities, was declared the master and leader of the English realistic school."

Mr. Wells goes on to speak of George Gissing's life as a schoolboy, "obsessed by a consuming passion for learning"; of his classical enthusiasms, dimmed for a while, but dominant during later years; and of his brilliant college career, cut short by "an abrupt, incongruous reaction and collapse." He left Oxford with his degree incomplete—"and from that time his is a broken and abnormal career." He crossed to America, and was for a brief period a classical tutor in Boston. While in this country, he began to show very markedly "that practical incapacity, that curious inability to do the sane, secure thing which is the hidden element in his career." "It is not that he was a careless man, he was a most careful one; it is not that he was a morally lax man, he was almost morbidly the reverse. Neither was he morose or eccentric in his motives or bearing; he was genial, conversational, and well-meaning. But he had some sort of blindness toward his fellow men, so that he never entirely grasped the spirit of every-day life, so that he, who was so copiously intelligent in the things of the study, misunderstood, blundered, was nervously diffident, and wilful and spasmodic in common affairs, in employment and buying and selling, and the normal conflicts of intercourse." We quote further:



GEORGE GISSING.
Author of "The Nether World," "The Whirlpool," "New Grub Street," etc., etc.

"He returned to London. By this time he had discovered what was not so much an artistic impulse as an ill-advised ambition to write a series of novels . . . . More or less deliberately he set himself to the scheme of an English 'Comédie Humaine,' and in the very titles of such novels as 'The Unclassed,' 'The Nether World,' 'The Emancipated,' and 'The Whirlpool,' lurks the faint aroma of his exemplar. . . . To the sympathetic reader who knows 'New Grub Street,' 'The Crown of Life,' and the earlier novels, little further is needed for the full understanding of Gissing's early manhood. There were misadventures; there was a rash, unhappy marriage; but the real stuff of his waking life was the steady flow of writing that was to be that misconceived series of novels. . . . He wrote with a declining belief in his own power, with a failing hope of appreciation and applause, and too often without any joy in the writing. There were quite tragic incidents, books begun and destroyed. In view of his quality it was unavoidable that much that he wrote should be considerable; and there are in all these novels eloquent passages, tender passages, passages of free and happy humor, and a pervading irony that will certainly secure them a permanent, though perhaps a dusty, place in the storehouse of English literary achievement. But there are great uninspired intervals across which the pen has been driven grimly, insistently; factitious characters evolved from his own inner consciousness, and, for all his weariness and dexterity, incurably unconvincing; incompatibilities and impossibilities, and gray, tired places. And indeed, for all their merit and value, when one thinks of the middle years of this man's life—of journeys and relationships and hopes, and this and that—it all seems to be going on under a sunless sky, across which this gray cloud canopy, this unending, inky succession of words, drives remorsely forever."

The long series of London novels, according to Mr. Wells's view, was a mistake—"a false start"—and we are led to believe that George Gissing finally realized this. When there came to him a season of success, and one of his novels brought money, fifty pounds or so, "he paid small heed then to those back-street researches, those gutter-smellings the popular legend of him requires; he went straight by sea to the land of his dreams, Italy." There the long-cherished project of a great romance of the Gothic kingdom definitely formed itself in his mind. He brought back to England "Latin tomes in which he read and dreamt"; he annotated the works of Cassiodorus, edicts and proclamations and letters written for Theodoric the Goth. In 1903 he retired to the little village of St. Jean Pied de Port, in the Pyrenees, and began

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work on "Veranilda." For several months, in failing health, he wrote feverishly, striving to complete the book. At last but four chapters remained; "and then came a cold, came pneumonia, and with the effect of a swift misadventure the end." Says Mr. Wells, in conclusion:

"And this book, 'Veranilda,' that is so much of George Gissing, is unfinished, indeed, and unrevised, but so far done that even the end for his two principal characters, the Princess and Basil, is practically told. The book exists as a unity and as a whole, its truncation withdraws nothing essential from the design. . . . The main threads run clear to their end; in a moment the tumult of the assailing Goths, terrible by reason of their massacre at Tibur, would have become audible, and the wave of panic that left Rome to the dogs and vermin have swept us to the end. And the end was morning, a sunlit silence upon the empty Forum, upon the as yet unruined Palatine Hill, upon the yet unshattered Basilica of Constantine. . . . It is the picture of a magnificent decay—of the last days, of the last hours of the tradition of imperial Rome."

Mr. Wilfred Whitten, writing in the London *Globe*, comments on Mr. Wells's article as follows:

"Mr. Wells seems to be obsessed by the idea that Gissing's novels of modern life were one long unhappy mistake, into which he fell through a 'presumptuous' desire to produce an English 'Comédie Humaine.' We do not know whether the assertion of such a conscious ambition is justified, but we must decline to believe that the production of these novels was a wearisome suppression and martyrdom of the true Gissing; or that 'Veranilda,' when it appears, is to be welcomed as a final obliteration from the critical memory of his labors in the dissection of London life. In these Mr. Wells sees only an 'unending, inky, succession of words, driving on remorselessly forever.' What he does not see is that Gissing had a unique and valuable vision for London, and that his expenditure of toil in portraying her slums and suburbs, and obscure social strata was, in the literary sense, brilliantly justified by the result."

Dr. Robertson Nicoll, of *The British Weekly*, concurs in this judgment, and adds: "Mr. Gissing may have made a poor business of his own private life. On that subject Mr. Wells speaks with far better authority than I can pretend to do; but that he used his literary talent to the best advantage I have no manner of doubt. Nobody who understands the principles of his work will admit that he wasted words or that he blurred details."

IS POETRY TO HAVE A CHANCE?

MR. ROBERT BRIDGES, the American poet and critic of that name, foresees a possible reaction from the present overproduction of fiction in America which shall restore the art of poetry to a more conspicuous place in public favor. He cites, as possibly one faint indication of a reviving popular interest in verse the announcement by a certain publishing house of a huge anthology of "the world's best poetry." Another hopeful sign, remarks Mr. Bridges, is that Mr. Chesterton has been vigorously recommending poetry as a cure for disordered minds. In a more serious vein he adds (*Collier's Weekly*, September 10):

"The trouble with poetry in the past decade is that it has not been poetry. The audience is not at fault. So long as young men dream dreams and old men see visions, there will be an appreciation of real poetic feeling. The end of it is the end of all progress. But the strong imaginative minds have been diverted into other channels. To sail under the sea or through the air, to talk through space, to see through flesh and bone, to make light out of darkness, to harness Niagaras, to make wax speak and pictures move—these have been the deeds of the poets of our generation. The things that were dreamed of in the 'Arabian Nights' have become realities—and yet they say this is a prosaic age. It is seething with romance; young men talk the impossible on street corners and across little tables—and then *make* it come true. The spirit of achievement is the spirit of imagination and hope. These men delight to live, delight to plan, and dream, and hammer out results. Nothing staggers them—and failure or success is greeted with a smiling face.

"While this is the prevailing spirit in America, what have the poets been giving it? They have been feeding it the shadow and not the substance of poetry; to men who know that great things can be done, they have sung songs of little failures; to those who do things by looking for the best in other men, they have prattled of universal depravity; to the builders of huge industries they have whined about the increasing poverty of man. If the poets are not read it is because they are poor-spirited and weak, pessimistic and flabby of thought. In a world that is gay and hopeful, they have hung their harps on the willows and moaned over them.

"There has never been any difficulty in selling the verses of Riley and Field to the great West; tho they are not great poets, they are never doleful ones. When a poet comes who shall give voice to the significant, moving, uplifting spirit of this energetic and noisy, but in all things romantic, age, he will have all the hearers he wants, and a great many that he will be glad to get rid of."

THE REALISM OF GEORGE SAND AND OF BALZAC.

APROPOS of the centenary of George Sand, which continues to excite discussion in French literary circles, M. George Pelissier, a writer in *La Revue* (Paris), undertakes to notice some points in the works of that authoress on which popular opinion, if it be not actually mistaken, is "a little too exclusive and formal." Speaking, in particular, of the contrast existing between the spirit of "realism" as embodied in the novels of George Sand and in those of Balzac, he says:

"George Sand is preeminently an idealist, but she has none the less realism in her works. When Balzac said to her, 'You are trying to describe a man as he ought to be; I take him as he is,' he spoke far too absolutely. Not to mention certain of his works which betray the visionary and supernaturalist, and the impossible adventures with which he makes up several others, the author of the 'Comédie Humaine' often shows himself more an idealist, in a certain sense, than George Sand. He does not always depict man as he finds him. Many of his characters are rather types than individuals, and his heroes are symbolic abstractions. Who has ever seen a Claës, a Goriot, a Hulot, or a Grandet? They appear admirable, not because they resemble humanity as we know it, but because of the clear relief into which the author throws the ruling passion of each. . . . . .

"The idealism of George Sand is based on her conception of love, and lies in the power with which she portrays such characters as are the type and incarnation of love. Almost always the plot of her romances has nothing in it but what is ordinary and bourgeois, and the setting, as Sainte-Beuve remarks, is amid common and familiar scenery. Undeniably her characters have no place in the actual and material reality of life, and in this respect Balzac is more realistic. He shows us men engaged in the exercise of their professions, men who have interests to serve and who pursue with eagerness the acquisition of money and power; while George Sand delights in describing those in love, and actually free from common practical life, those whose sole business in the world is the indulgence of their passion. Their life is almost altogether sentimental, and this is doubtless the reason why the characters of this authoress do not fix themselves in our memory as do those of Balzac.

"Balzac's principal claim to be called a realist is based on the fact that he has a predilection for the portrayal of what is ugly and evil, things which certainly have no more reality than the beautiful and the good, and yet seem to us more credible. 'Such writers,' said George Sand, 'seize upon the real from its base and dreary side; the other side of life, which is much more agreeable, much more charming, to me, is by no means less real.' But it is quite possible that she has given less exaggeration to the beautiful and the good than Balzac has to the evil and the ugly. For instance, when she writes her rural romances, as if with a wish to turn aside and to find some rest from the wretchedness of life, in order to bring upon the scene, as she says, the best type of the peasant class, she represents characters more true, more real, than any of those which have been portrayed by Balzac."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

ARE OUR STREET-CARS DOOMED?

THE doom of the street-car has been pronounced by an authority who, altho unnamed, is described in *The Manufacturers' Record* (September 1) as a "mechanical expert who has built and rebuilt more street-railways than any man in this country." Horse-traction has given place in our cities to the cable road and the cable road to the trolley, each change being made at enormous expense. Before long, if we are to credit this prophet, our rails and underground conduits will give way in turn to smooth asphalt roadways and our heavy cars to rubber-tired automobiles. We quote the following passages from the interview printed in the paper named above:

"In the course of a few years there will not be a street-car track in all New York. . . . Five years ago there were no automobiles. During the last twelve months our automobile output exceeded in value all the locomotives built in America by $20,000,000, and the industry is scarcely out of its infancy. The trolley-car and draft-horse will go together; there is no room in the crowded streets of our largest cities for either. . . . The truth of the matter is that no system in any branch of industry or enterprise should be considered absolutely sound unless it be founded on what can be proven to be at least temporarily permanent. Take, for instance, the cable as a means of propulsion. Its life was but a breath; its installation and subsequent abolition—its birth, death, and funeral—cost the owners of many street-railways as much as could be legitimately earned in ten years of operation. Its replacement by electricity, involving changes in power-plants, conduits, and general equipment, cost in most cases enough to eat up the earnings of another decade, even with skilful management and growing traffic."

To illustrate, the speaker reviewed the history of street-railway changes in Los Angeles, Cal., where in 1886 a car line was equipped with the Daft electric system, using a little four-wheeled trolley running on two overhead wires and towed behind the car by a rope. This was quickly abandoned as a failure, and a very fine system of cable propulsion for street-cars was installed. Later this in its turn was abandoned, the conduits being ripped up and the power-station dismantled; and a complete electric system was adopted. Even this had to be brought up to date subsequently by practically complete reconstruction. To quote again:

"It is but ten years since this occurred. During that time the streets of Los Angeles have been entirely paved with asphalt or macadam; in fact, its streets are now among the finest in the world. Thus the way has been opened for the simplest, easiest, least expensive system of urban transportation, and to-day automobile omnibuses are being installed for traffic purposes in Los Angeles, which foreshadows another complete revolution in the transportation of passengers in that locality—a revolution which in all probability will be repeated in other cities in the same manner. . . .

"This process has been repeated time and again in different cities throughout the country. For instance, in Denver one of the most perfect cable systems in the country was in operation only five years, when it was supplanted by electricity. The streets having been improved, the bicycle put this company out of business, forcing it into bankruptcy, the investors losing millions of dollars. I now am informed that this city has recently placed orders for automobile omnibuses, to be operated on its perfect streets. Here again we see a new and very serious difficulty which any system confined to tracks may have to contend against in order to maintain its supremacy, or even its existence, in the shape of competition with beautiful rubber-tired vehicles running on asphalt pavements and delivering and taking up passengers at the sidewalk.

"There are few fields of human activity in which such a saturnalia of reckless expenditure has been indulged in as in street-railways.

"In New York we are on the eve of return to first principles in operations of this kind, as in Los Angeles and Denver, by virtue of the fact that the way for such a return has been literally paved by the taxpayers through the construction of nearly one thousand miles of asphalt streets. Indeed, I am inclined to believe that it is only by the use of the public highways, the roads, and the streets, with no complicated short-lived mechanism, that continuous profits can be earned by those who go into the business of urban and interurban transportation. A sound and enduring business proposition of this kind would seem to be presented only where the roads and streets are maintained at public expense in a condition suitable for vehicles propelled by what is now, and must, with but inexpensive modifications for at least a generation, be the cheapest, best, and most reliable motive power, viz., electricity produced and distributed by the latest inventions and devices.

"What I am trying to make clear is illustrated in the history of the above method of transportation in the larger cities of Europe. In London, for instance, British conservatism has proven highly beneficial to the owners of transportation systems. Four hundred millions of passengers—more than the surface cars of New York haul—are annually transported in omnibuses drawn by horses, which are rapidly being converted into electric autobuses. There have been no erratic attempts at innovation in that great center of population, where the 'powers that be,' with due regard for the rights and comfort of the public, have kept the streets in their pristine, unmutilated smoothness, free for every kind of trackless vehicle. They seem never to have forgotten that the streets were originally dedicated for vehicles of this kind. On the other hand, in New York we have destroyed the natural uses of our streets by all sorts of mutilations, erroneously supposed to fill public needs, and must soon or late see all this work undone in order to fill the real needs of our people. Therefore, as I said before, I feel that it is a thoroughly safe prediction to say that within a few years every car track and conduit will be removed from the streets of the metropolis, and that these will be restored to their natural and original uses."

HUMIDITY IN ARTIFICIAL HEAT.

THAT all our modern systems of heating are based on a wrong principle is asserted by Dr. Henry Mitchell Smith, in a recent paper read before the Brooklyn Medical Society. His belief is that we pay too little attention to the moisture of the atmosphere in our houses. Says *Cassier's Magazine* (August), in a review of Dr. Smith's paper:

"It is the sensible temperature upon which bodily comfort depends and not the temperature indicated by the ordinary thermometer; and the sensible temperature is something which is largely influenced by the degree of humidity of the atmosphere. To humidity, however, the modern heating engineer has given very little attention, and the result is that we frequently find indoor winter temperatures of a dried-out atmosphere at anything between 70° and 76° with far less comfort than would be experienced at 65° or 68° in a suitably moistened atmosphere. As to this, Prof. Warren S. Johnston is quoted by Dr. Smith as having said: 'It is a curious fact that it is only through the moisture in the air that it retains heat. Heat naturally radiates from all bodies that are warmer than their surroundings; if the air has little or no moisture in it, the radiated heat goes right through it without warming it; but if it is moist it stops the radiated heat, and heat warms it. If it were not for the moisture in the air it would be too cold to live in. Humidity in the air is nature's great bed blanket for her children, without which they would all perish; so, likewise, moisture in the living-room acts as clothing and helps to keep us warm.'

"Commenting upon the above, Dr. Smith remarks: 'A moment's consideration shows that the prevailing practise of depending upon the thermometer as the sole guide in the heating of buildings is not only inadequate and unscientific, but it is often misleading. It is not sufficient to know only the temperature if we desire either comfort or health, for the same temperature produces varying sensations of warmth or cold, depending upon the relative humidity at the time existing. It is unscientific and arbitrary to lay down a fixed temperature as a standard for living- or sleeping-rooms unless the relative humidity is indicated as well. . . . No improvement in indoor atmospheric conditions can be expected until heating engineers and the people whom they serve realize that with the ever-varying absolute humidity out of doors no system of heating can be made satisfactory if the indoor relative humidity is disregarded. Even thermostatic temperature control will not fill the requirement, for a constant temperature is constant in its effects only if accompanied by a constant relative humidity.'

"Heating systems with air-moistening accessories of approved

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kind are common enough in some manufacturing plants—cotton-mills, for example—in which carefully controlled moisture percentages in the atmosphere are vital factors in the successful operation of the plant. Curiously, however, these do not seem to have suggested the propriety of similar installations for the benefit of human beings. In the conventional type of American hot-air furnace for dwelling-house heating, we have the water-pan method of moistening the air; but in many households its purpose is but vaguely understood, and the attention which is given to it by servants is scant. At its best, moreover, it is an inefficient contrivance. Where steam or hot-water heating is used in a dwelling-house, no pretense whatever is made at air-moistening. Dr. Smith's paper, therefore, ought to prove interesting and profitable reading to every one. Properly appreciated by the heating engineer, it ought to stimulate action toward much-needed rational reform in heating practise. The way in which unduly dry hot air, of the kind ordinarily found indoors during the winter season, helps to swell the ills of mankind is thus outlined by Dr. Smith: The skin and the mucous membranes of the respiratory passages are the principal sufferers, since these tissues are always kept moist with their own secretions, and from them water is freely abstracted to satisfy the large-saturation deficit in the air breathed, such air, passing with every inspiration over the moistening surfaces nature has provided in the mucous membranes, calling for an enormous output of the fluid elements of these tissues. This leads to glandular overactivity and its consequent evils, catarrhal inflammation and others."

EFFECT OF ELECTRICITY ON ROOTS.

WHEN an electric current is passed through soil or water in which plants are growing, it has been found that the tips of the roots turn toward the anode, or place where the current enters the medium. About two years ago this phenomenon was explained on the hypothesis that it was not due to any merely chemical effect, but to the action of electrons or atomic electric charges; and it was concluded that the protoplasm of the plant embryo is stimulated by negative charges and paralyzed by positive ones. From an account of recent experiments at Harvard University, published in *The American Journal of Science*, it would appear that these views are entirely correct. To quote an abstract given by *The Electrical Review*:

"Seedlings have been grown in ordinary soil and by the water-culture method in the presence of an electric current under greatly varying conditions of temperature and current density with entirely uniform results. The least perceptible current passing by the roots has been found in time to overcome the normal geotropic tendency and to turn their tips toward the anode. The passage of a comparatively strong current for a few minutes will produce a marked curvature after two or three hours. Vigorous roots have been deflected ninety degrees from their downward course in half an hour, and with the current continued the roots grow horizontally toward the anode, while if the current be discontinued they continue curving until a complete coil is formed, or they may gradually bend downward again, forming a double curve. The region of the initial curvature is dwarfed in its growth. There is also a flattening of the root on the concave side of the curve. A microscopic study of these electrically curved roots shows the protoplasms of the side nearest the anode coagulated and killed by the action of the current. Where the roots have been acted upon for but a short time, only a few of the cortical cells are affected, while for longer actions or more intense current the affected zone grows wider and wider and the normal part is practically a straight line at right angles to the path of the current. Very weak currents tend to check growth in length and the roots consequently take on a more stocky appearance. These results are practically uniform, notwithstanding what the ions or electrons are. Distilled water, very dilute acid, gases and neutral salts are apparently alike in this relation, so that it is improbable that the results of these experiments can be attributed to pure chemical causes.

"It would seem that the all-important factor is the electron or electric charge of the ion; more specifically the positive electron—this being the one which produces the most striking effect. These effects are always in the same direction, as far as is known, causing paralysis or actual death of the protoplasm exposed to the action of the positive charge. Negative electrons seem to be too neutral in their relation to living cells, any effect, when perceptible, being a stimulation of the protoplasm."

LATIN AS A UNIVERSAL SCIENTIFIC LANGUAGE.

THE desirability of recording scientific facts in some language that may be understood by all educated men is becoming increasingly apparent. There was a time when, if one could read English, French, and German, he was sure to get, in the original, all of much value in scientific research. Now, Italian and Russian must be added, and perhaps Japanese. Patriotism prevents the use of any one of these tongues by foreigners, and the various attempts at artificial languages not having proved successes, some people are not only advocating that we go back to Latin, but are actually adopting it, not for the body of scientific articles, but for preliminary abstracts, from which the reader may judge of the value of what follows if he can not read the language in which it is written. Says a writer in *The Medical Record* (July 30):

"Every little while a new language is devised to meet the requirements of international correspondence. Many of these are ingeniously contrived, and almost every one, from Volapük down to the latest invention of an Italian who has thought out a grammarless Latin, would answer the purpose admirably if it only had life. They have the form, but not the essence, and resemble living speech about as much as does Peewit, the artificial face, resemble the speaking human countenance instinct with soul. Many real languages have also been presented to the suffrages of the world for adoption as the medium of international exchange. *The Medical Record* has done its part, and several years ago suggested the adoption of Modern Greek as the official language of medicine; many and cogent reasons were offered why this proposal should be accepted, but the returns to date show that our arguments made but one convert. We fear the world must wait a little longer until English becomes, without urging but naturally and through the irresistible force of destiny, the true *lingua franca*.

"In the mean while what may be called a universal registration language is a necessity. Every science, whether medicine or botany or linguistics, must have some universal medium for recording the essence of things in simple style and compact form. In medicine Latin always has and probably always will answer this purpose in a more or less satisfactory way. The language has been so employed in records of diagnosis and of pathological findings, especially in European universities, and there is no reason why its use in medicine should not be still further extended.

"An interesting experiment in this line has been made in 'Studies from the Department of Neurology' of Cornell University, recently published under the direction of Dr. C. L. Dana, in which each article is preceded by an abstract in Latin. . . . . .

"Such an abstract would surely be understood by an educated physician, whether he were French, German, Russian, or Japanese, and he could tell after reading it whether or not it would be worth his while to have the article translated for more careful study. We understand that a similar plan has been adopted in the volume of transactions of one of the London societies, and others might well follow this lead."

The Negro's Color Explained.—In the course of a series of investigations of abnormal colored perspiration, a German biologist, Schmitt, has hit upon what he believes to be the reason for the negro's dark skin. The occurrence of the colored perspiration, red, brown, or black, that was studied by this scientist, is reported from time to time in the daily press. In his endeavor to explain it chemically, Schmitt has discovered in the skin a ferment of the class known as oxidases, and also a reducing-ferment capable of removing from nitrates a portion of their oxygen. He finds also in the skin a coloring-matter which he calls uromelanin and which is analogous to the black skin pigment already known under the name of melanin. To translate a note on the subject in the *Revue Scientifique*:

"The red or brown pigments . . . obtained in the reduction of

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HYDROID POLYPS. HYDROID POLYPS. HYDROID, NATURAL SIZE.

melanin . . . which are more soluble than it and not precipitated by the acids of the perspiration, are carried along with the perspiration when the oxidizing ferments do not exert their action to alter them. When, on the contrary, the perspiration becomes abundant and then becomes alkaline, as in general is the case, the melanin is no longer precipitated; but, being soluble in alkalies, it is precipitated outside abundantly when there is hyperactivity of the oxidizing ferments.

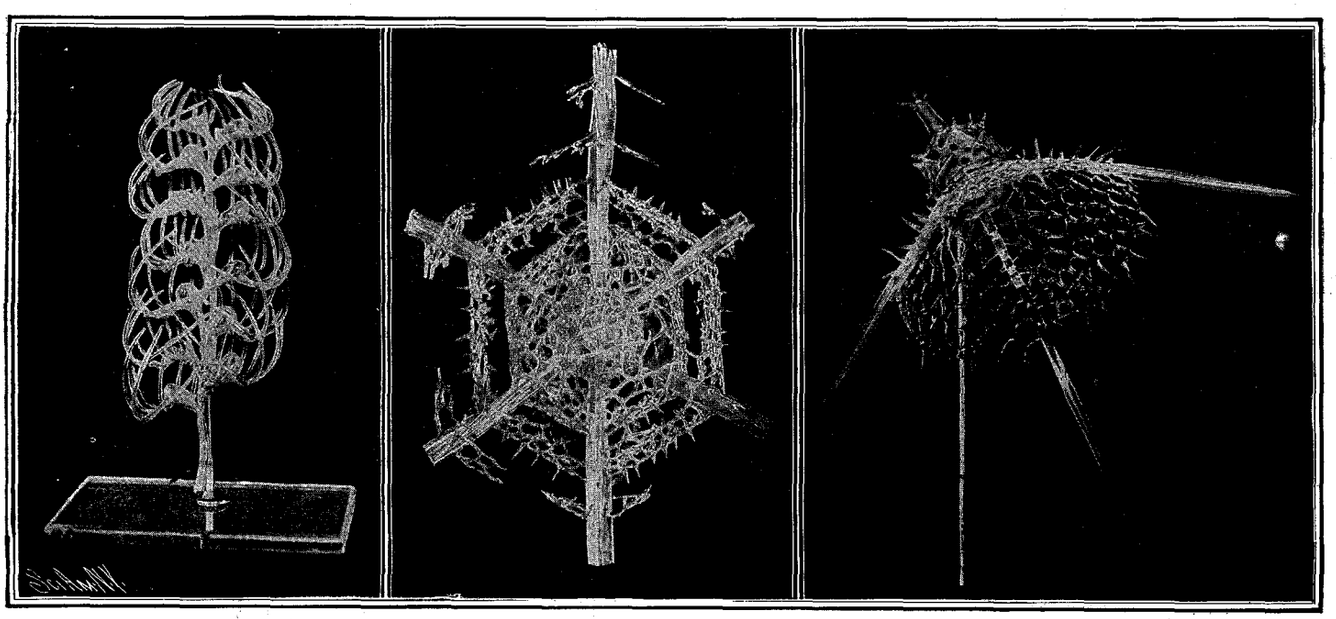
"Schmitt endeavors to explain the pigmentation of the negro's skin thus: Under the action of the solar rays, the oxidizing ferments, whose activity is then much increased, oxidize to the maximum the pigments, which are then precipitated in the skin by the abundant acid secretion of the respiration. The pigment, being energetically fixed, is permanent, on account of the neutralization of the alkalies by the constant acidity of the perspiration. And in the case of Europeans, bronzed by exposure to the sun, the discoloration is slow because this mechanism is much less intense with them.

"This hypothesis is certainly verifiable, for the acidity of the perspiration is a definite thing. Can negroes be bleached by sufficient alkalinization? If this is not a receipt for whitening them, we have here at least a means of experimental investigation that will enable us to solve the question."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GLASS MODELS OF MICROSCOPIC ORGANISMS.

IT is not given to all persons to look understandingly at the wonders of the microscope. Some find great difficulty in seeing anything at all under the higher powers of magnification, and others who can see forms and shades can no more interpret them than a newly born infant can interpret the complex scheme of forms and colors that passes before his eyes. Such persons must fall back on some kind of reproduction at second hand. Drawings and photographs, both colored and uncolored, are rather unsatisfactory. Curiously enough, models made of glass are being adopted in many museums, and are very successful, this material being worked with ease into the most delicate forms, being easily colored, and possessing translucency that gives an excellent idea of the appearance of many microscopic marine organisms. Unfortunately the making of such models requires great skill, and until recently most of those in existence were made by a glass-worker named Blascha in Germany. Now, however, they are being made in New York at the Museum of Natural History, as we learn from an illustrated article in *The Scientific American* August 27). Says the writer:

"Aside from the impossibility of distinguishing or even seeing



BRYOZOAN, BICELLARIA BELLA. PROTOZOAN, SILICEOUS SKELETON OF A RADIOLARIAN. PROTOZOAN, ALSO A RADIOLARIAN.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

MICROSCOPIC FORMS OF LIFE REPRODUCED BY THE BLOWPIPE.

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many of these organisms with the naked eye, the glass models exhibit the form, structure, and color far better than the actual preserved specimen, for preserved specimens usually lose their natural shape and color in spite of and often through the action of the preserving medium.

"When one of these models is to be made, the animalcule is first microscopically examined, magnified from 10 to 700 or 800 diameters, and is then carefully studied, sketched, or modeled in clay. The model is then painstakingly built up, piece by piece, the branches, tendrils, or filaments being added one by one by means of the blowpipe, each member receiving its proper shape and formation by the most delicate manipulation of the blowpipe and other instruments of the glass-worker's art. The extreme delicacy and nicety of this work, the accuracy and patience necessary, need no comment. A glance at the accompanying photographs of the completed models is sufficient.

"Many of the models on exhibition at the Museum of Natural History are of the class of Protozoa, too small to be seen with the naked eye, composed of a single cell, and such as are popularly known 'to be found in a drop of water.' One of our photographs shows a model of the siliceous skeleton of one of these, a radiolarian found at the depth of perhaps thousands of fathoms and entirely invisible to the naked eye. Altho from a biological standpoint a simple structure, it is very complicated and marvelously wrought. This skeleton is invested in a protoplasmic capsule which forms the living portion of the organism.

"Another photograph shows a model of a Bryozoan (*Bicellario bella*), also an inhabitant of the deep sea. It is very minute, but much more highly organized than the preceding type. While the individual organism is almost indistinguishable to the naked eye, it often forms colonies as large as a watermelon. . . . . .

"A third illustration shows a group of hydroid polyps magnified about twenty diameters, presenting a beautiful flower-like appearance with long contractile stems and waving tentacles attached in a circle about the mouths. They are bound together by, or rather arise from a network of tubes invested in a chitinous framework, which, with the tubes, is part of the organism. Some of these polyps are used to nourish the organism, while others containing stinging cells protect it. Moreover, in case of danger the stems can contract till protected by the spines at their base. This organism is found spreading over dead shells, usually such as are inhabited by a hermit crab, and to the unaided eye presents simply the appearance of a fine, almost colorless fuzz.

"A fourth photograph represents a model, natural size, of another hydroid. The original of this model is a deep purple in color and exhibits in a striking way the peculiar flower-like beauty so characteristic of organisms belonging to this class. The last two photographs are of models of organisms similar to one or the other of those described above and the similarity is easily seen."

PREVENTABLE RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

ONE kind of frequent railroad accident that is simply and easily avoidable is pointed out by an editorial writer in *The Railway Age* (September 9), commenting on a recent Canadian wreck caused by the carelessness of the crew of a freight-train, who left the switch open behind them when they took a siding to give the passenger-train the road. Says the writer:

"There is nothing novel in the affair, and each occurrence of the kind simply adds to the amazement with which outsiders must view an indifference which still fails to take the most obvious precautions for the preservation of life and property on railways.

"A simple semaphore attached to a switch-stand by the simplest of interlocking mechanism, and placed a matter of 2,000 feet from the switch, is all that is necessary to do away with most disasters of this sort. The cost of the arrangement is so slight and the proof that it is effective is so tremendous that the human mind fails to understand why such elementary means of proved efficiency are ignored to so great an extent upon the railways of this continent. . . . . .

"So long as these disasters occur, without any ameliorating circumstance, just so long will the public believe, whether true or not, that the safety of human life on the railways of the American continent is wholly subordinated to the capture of the almighty dollar. There was presented last winter at Washington, for the consideration of Congress, a measure placing the supervision of the safe operation of railway-trains in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and a very strong opposition immediately developed, which took the ground that this function should properly remain in the hands of the railways themselves. But to controvert this view, we have the almost complete immunity from injury of the British traveling public, whose interests in that matter are supervised and regulated by the British Board of Trade. It is precisely such occurrences as took place at Sintaluta which, if it ever happens, will gradually bring the American public to adopt the British view and insist that they must be protected by some methods more effective than those in existence to-day."

ARE DISEASE GERMS NORMALLY HARMLESS?

IT is well known that many creatures or organisms that are dangerous or even fatal to man are harmless to him in their natural state, their carnivorous or parasitic mode of life being an abnormal one. The mosquito, for instance, lives upon vegetable juices in the absence of animals on whose blood it may feed. Birds whose normal food is grain may be made to like flesh food, and this liking might conceivably lead them to a predatory existence. That something of this kind is true of the disease-producing bacteria is suggested by the hypothesis, according to which these are all non-parasitic in their origin and may exist harmlessly outside of animal tissues. This thesis, which appears to have originated with Pasteur, is upheld by Prof. E. Bodin, holder of the chair of bacterlology in the University of Rennes, France, who has just published a work on "The General Biology of Bacteria" (Paris, 1904). Says M. H. Piéron, a reviewer, in the *Revue Scientifique*:

"This means that a virulent bacterium, producing a definite disease in the organisms infected by it, may live outside of these organisms on inert products and abandon its virulent parasitism; and that, inversely, an inoffensive species—that is to say one that can not live in complex organisms—may be capable, out of contact with any living being, to acquire, by a series of successive transformations, an injurious character that would correspond to the appearance of a new disease.

"Thus disease would be really an accident, because the pathogenic power of bacteria would itself be an accident. We might conceive of a human life, up to its natural extinction, side by side with bacteria such as those of tetanus, septicemia, tuberculosis, and typhoid fever—bacteria at that time inoffensive, that is to say, saprophytes.

"Here we have certainly a dream, but the conception that regards all bacteria as ferments or agents of chemical transformation, useful at bottom, may have, rash as it is, some considerable measure of truth. In any case, it is seductive."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"PROGRESS day by day teaches us how barbarous are some of our industrial methods," says *The Lancet*. "What can be more hideous to the sight than a forest of factory chimneys, and, after all, the chimney is man's simple but clumsy design for the creation of a draft, and the landscape must be marred because the manufacturer wants an abundant supply of oxygen to feed his furnace fires. There is some hope, however, that the factory chimney may soon give way in favor of a system of forced draft. Already destructors, which have hitherto sadly disfigured many a picturesque spot on account of their ugly chimney shaft, are being constructed without a chimney. A simple method of forced draft replaces the function of the offensive shaft, and not only is it more effectual for purposes of combustion, but it reduces the immense cost entailed in constructing a chimney stack 100 feet or so high."

"A GERMAN journal describes, under the name of 'cryostase,' a newly discovered product that possesses truly remarkable properties," says *La Nature*. "We have not verified them, and we note them only with reservations. This product is composed of a mixture of equal parts of phenol, saponin, and camphor, with a little essence of turpentine. Now these substances, after the mixture, have properties that are assuredly unexpected. The product solidifies when heated and liquefies on cooling. It is not stated at what temperature solidification takes places. It is well known that the albuminoids coagulate when heated, but cooling does not restore them to the liquid state. With cryostase the solidification and liquefaction may be kept up indefinitely."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DOES THE CHRISTIAN WORLD NEED AN INFUSION OF ORIENTALISM?

IN an article on "The Influence of the East on Religion," the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton takes the ground that Christianity would be greatly strengthened by incorporating something of the religious spirit emphasized in Oriental faiths. "The qualities which the Western world lacks," he declares, "the Eastern world holds in excess. . . . What we may reasonably expect is not the coming of a new religion from the East to supersede Christianity, but the coming of influences from the East to renew and restore Christianity." He says further (in *Mind*, September):

"The Oriental seems to have developed a sense which is lacking in most of us children of the West. One sees about him in our society hosts of men, excellent, admirable, noble, upright, and conscientious, faithful in every relation of life, who appear to have no sense by which to apprehend God. He is an abstraction to them—a reality in which they themselves believe, but of whom they have no personal consciousness; with whom they feel themselves to stand in no actual relation. The story of spiritual experiences comes to them in an unknown tongue. Their conclusion concerning such matters is fairly expressed in the common account they give of those who speak of such experiences—'You are peculiarly constituted; you are spiritually organized.' Now, the Eastern, whatever else he possesses, has he sense of God. Religion's home is in the East. Its power there is almost tyrannous. That power never fails. It ebbs, but rises again, fresh and inexhaustible. The Eastern walks amid the forms of force of which we talk so glibly, and feels God. In the sun and the wind, in the river's ceaseless flow and the waving of the forest's tops, he is sensible of an awful yet gracious presence. He hears whispers, and catches the light of glorious garments trailing by. As in Macdonald's charming story, he is ever surprising the gods at play. Those who have listened to Babu Mozoomdar must have felt a singularly sweet devoutness breathing through the rich eloquence of the speaker. Without prearrangement, as tho it were to him the natural conclusion of his talk with man, he is wont to finish his address with a simple, child-like prayer to 'Our Father who art in heaven.'"

Through its persistent idealism and its abiding sense of God, continues Dr. Newton, the East will help us to "a freshened feeling of the true nature of man":

"We think that we have solved the problem of man; so that he can be expressed in a chemical formula, and labeled in the Museum of Natural History. . . . That which we miss in the focus of our microscopes, which casts no weight in our balances and slips away in the fires of our crucibles, the Eastern discerns, even as he sees through nature to its substance, and he knows that man is, in essence, spirit, mind. He will quite humbly receive our Western knowledge concerning the physical constitution and the historic development of man, but then he will return to us that deeper wisdom which reveals the inner and essential being of man. Our crude fancies about an automaton-man will disappear, in the acute sense quickened within us of that spiritual being which is free to will and responsible for its action, as becometh the child made in the image of the eternal Spirit, the Father of our human spirits. There will come to us the true significance and the deep reality of that ancient belief that in the human spirit speaketh the divine Spirit; that, as our Hindu-American seer tells us, we are 'always spoken to from behind'; that truth is, as the ancient Hebrew said—the voice of God."

Dr. Newton's next contention is that "the East will help us to a better view of Christ":

"Jesus was an Oriental, and only by the Orientals can he be interpreted. A foretaste of what is before us in this recovered view of Jesus we have already, in that touching book of our Hindu preacher—'The Oriental Christ.' At every touch of the Eastern hand the familiar incidents take on fresh lights, and the story stands forth in a new and vivid realism. Renan told us, years ago, that in Judea the story of Jesus became strangely real, and, writing in the East, his book became, with all its faults, a revelation of the actual man who walked the land of Galilee eighteen centuries ago. We shall gain a new sense of the veritable actuality of the Man of Nazareth, and we shall never doubt that he was an historic personality. We shall form, as by a new sense opened in us, a perception of what was really the meaning of the words of him who spake as never man spake. . . . We may thus lose the form which we thought was our Christ—tho without the Eastern touch that is fading fast enough from our eyes—but we shall gain a figure which we shall know to be the true Christ. And that will be an image sweet and gracious, holy and in the deepest sense divine; before which, in new passion of reasonable reverence, we shall bow most worshipfully, and from whose touch our lives shall flame anew in sacred passion of most loyal love."

Dr. Newton says, finally:

"The East will help us in many ways to better general conditions for the religious life. Our occupation amid external activities keeps us aloof from the deep inner life of the spirit. The multiplicity of outward affairs distracts our minds and exhausts our energies. We are too hurried to 'wait upon the Lord.' God may be in the wayside bush speaking to us, but what can we hear as we thunder past in the 'lightning express'? How shall we catch the low whispers of the still, small voice, amid the babel tongues of the exchange? How, in our chronic tire, shall we climb the heights of contemplation, where our tryst is appointed with the Eternal? We need somewhat of the peace and quiet of those calm Easterns, who have time to pray and leisure to think, and who know the way within the innermost recesses of the soul, where is the holy place of God."

THE RELIGION OF AN ANARCHIST.

PRINCE KROPOTKIN, the intellectual leader of the Anarchist movement and a scientist of distinction, has a paper on "The Ethical Need of the Present Day" in *The Nineteenth Century* (August), in which he formulates what may be termed the religious philosophy of the higher type of Anarchist. He admits that the aims and ideals for which he strives "must belong to the world of realities . . . and remain accessible to our senses"; but he holds that "a passionate desire for working out a new, better form of society" is itself, in the highest sense, a religious impulse. He says further:

"For the first time in the history of civilization, mankind has reached a point where the means of satisfying its needs are in excess of the needs themselves. To impose, therefore, as has hitherto been done, the curse of misery and degradation upon vast divisions of mankind, in order to secure well-being for the few, is needed no more: well-being *can* be secured for all, without overwork for any. We are thus placed in a position entirely to remodel the very bases and contents of our civilization—provided the civilized nations find in their midst the constructive capacities and the powers of creation required for utilizing the conquests of the human intellect in the interest of all.

"Whether our present civilization is vigorous and youthful enough to undertake such a great task, and to bring it to the desired end, we can not say beforehand. But this is certain, that the latest revival of science has created the intellectual atmosphere required for calling such forces into existence. Reverting to the sound philosophy of nature which remained in neglect from the times of ancient Greece, until Bacon began to wake it up from its long slumber, modern science has now worked out the elements of a philosophy of the universe, free of supernatural hypotheses and the metaphysical 'mythology of ideas,' and at the same time so grand, so poetical and inspiring, so full of energy, and so much breathing freedom, that it certainly *is* capable of calling into existence the necessary forces. Man need no more clothe his ideals of moral beauty, and of a better organized society, with the garb of superstition: he can free himself from those fears which had hitherto damped his soaring toward a higher life."

While science and philosophy have done their part in furnishing "both the material elements and the freedom of thought which are required for calling into life the reconstructive forces that may lead mankind to a new era of progress," one branch of knowledge "lags behind." It is ethics. What is needed, we are told, is a "new realistic moral science . . . as free of superstition, religious

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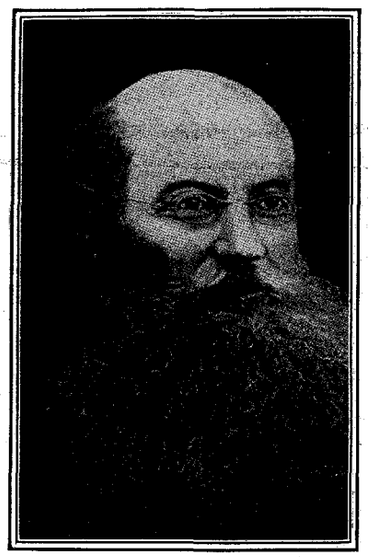
dogmatism, and metaphysical mythology as modern cosmogony and philosophy already are, and permeated at the same time with those higher feelings and brighter hopes which a thorough knowledge of man and his history can breathe into men's breasts." Prince Kropotkin continues:

"That such a science is possible lies beyond any reasonable doubt. If the study of nature has yielded the elements of a philosophy which embraces the life of the Cosmos, the evolution of the living beings, the laws of psychical activity, and the development of society, it must also be able to give us the rational origin and the sources of the moral feelings. And it must be able to indicate and to reinforce the agencies which contribute toward the gradual rising of these feelings to an always greater height and purity, without resorting for that purpose to blind faith or to religious coercion. If a closer acquaintance with nature was able to infuse into the minds of the greatest naturalists and poets of the nineteenth century that lofty inspiration which they found in the contemplation of the universe—if a look into nature's breast made Goethe live only the more intensely in the face of the raging storm, the calm mountains, the dark forest and its inhabitants—why should not a widened knowledge of man and his destinies be able to inspire the poet in the same way? And when the poet has found the proper expression for his sense of communion with the Cosmos and his unity with fellow men, he becomes capable of inspiring thousands of men with the highest enthusiasm. He makes them feel better, and awakens the desire of being better still. He produces in them those very ecstasies which were formerly considered as belonging exclusively to the province of religion. What are, indeed, the Psalms, which are described as the highest expression of religious feeling, or the more poetical portions of the sacred books of the East, but attempts to express man's ecstasy at the contemplation of the universe—the first awakening of his sense of the poetry of nature?"



PRINCE PETER ALEXEIVITCH KROPOTKIN,
Author of "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," "Mutual Aid, a Factor of Evolution," "Modern Science and Anarchism," etc., etc.

To those who urge that the study of nature can only lead us to recognize some cold mathematical truth, and that such truths have little effect upon our actions, Prince Kropotkin replies: "Love of truth is already one-half—the better half—of all ethical teaching." Taking up the further charge that a purely scientific code of morality can not be invested with the sense of duty or obligation, he says:

"Empirical morality does not pretend in the least to find a substitute for the religious imperative expressed in the words, 'I am the Lord.' . . . The function of ethics is not even so much to insist upon the defects of man, and to reproach him with his 'sins,' as to act in the *positive* direction, by appealing to man's best instincts. It determines, of course, or rather it sums up, the few fundamental principles without which neither animals nor men could live in societies; but then it appeals to something superior to that: to love, courage, fraternity, self-respect, concordance with one's ideal. It tells to man, that if he desires to have a life in which all his forces, physical, intellectual, and emotional, should find a full exercise, he must once and forever abandon the idea that such a life is attainable on the path of disregard for others. It is only through establishing a certain harmony between the individual and all others that an approach to such complete life will be possible."

Prince Kropotkin says, in conclusion:

"Mutual aid—justice—morality are the consecutive steps of an ascending series, revealed to us by the study of the animal world and man. It is not something imposed from the outside; it is an organic necessity which carries in itself its own justification, confirmed and illustrated by the whole of the evolution of the animal kingdom, beginning with its earliest colony stages, and gradually rising to our civilized human communities. Speaking an imaged language, it is a general law of organic evolution, and this is why the senses of mutual aid, justice, and morality are rooted in man's mind with all the force of an inborn instinct—the first being evidently the strongest, and the third, which is the latest, being the least imperative of the three. Like the need of food, shelter, or sleep, these instincts are self-preservation instincts. . . . . .

"This is the solid foundation which science gives us for the elaboration of a new system of ethics and its justification; and, therefore, instead of proclaiming the 'bankruptcy of science,' what we have now to do is to examine how scientific ethics can be built up out of the elements which modern research, stimulated by the idea of evolution, has accumulated for that purpose."

THE NATURALISTIC TREATMENT OF OLD-TESTAMENT MATERIALS.

THE Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Church, New York, in his volume of lectures, "Early Hebrew Story: Its Historical Background," treats this theme as he would "treat the early story of any people, Romans or Greeks, Egyptians, Babylonians, or Chinese." After asserting this, he adds: "And I believe that this is not merely the only honest, but the only truly faithful and religious manner in which to treat this story." The successive stages through which Biblical study has passed to the standpoint at present reached by such students as Dr. Peters is thus presented by him:

"There was a time, within my own recollection, when at least the conservatives treated the history of Livy and the songs of Homer as historical material, and there was again a period, also within my recollection, for the development in historical and literary criticism has been a very rapid one in the last half-century, when critics regarded these things as worthless, and, casting them away entirely, undertook to begin the writing of history only at a later period, in Greece with the Persian war, in Rome not until long after the beginning of the Republic. We of to-day venture to write the history of Greece not only up to but before the time of Homer. We find in the Homeric poems material for the writing of that history; and yet not at all the same material which those earlier scholars found, who counted the epic of the expedition against Troy as literal fact. We write the story of Rome to-day, not only from the time of Romulus and Remus, but from a period still earlier; and yet Romulus and Remus are no longer the historical figures they seemed to the earlier generation which accepted Livy as a text-book of history. Similarly we of to-day believe that we find history in the early Hebrew story, unlike those men of a few years since, who spoke of everything before the time of David and Solomon as a period of which we knew nothing whatever, but only idle tales, and who made the history of Israel commence with the kingdom of David. But, on the other hand, we do not use this material as those earlier theologians and earlier historians of Israel did, who treated, for instance, the story of the garden of Eden or the legends of Abraham as prose history, such as you might expect from the pen of a Macaulay or a Fiske."

The use of material advocated by Dr. Peters is that in which the Bible is known "for itself and by itself," and not obscured in "the garb of the doctrine in which it has been dressed, the Talmud, or the Fathers." Dr. Peters expresses a profound belief in the "value of tradition in a church of tradition and authority"; but, he continues, "precisely in so far as it is used to hide the book itself or prevent the study of that book as other books are studied,

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with an appeal to the reason and intelligence of the individual and the age, I protest against that tradition and that authority."

"The historical value of early Hebrew story on the side of moral history" is, in the view of Dr. Peters, its highest value. "That story," he says, "is an evidence to us of the moral growth, the moral evolution of the people of Israel, which in a sense is parallel with the moral growth and the moral evolution of the individual from childhood up; that growth and evolution which ultimately made the religion of Israel ripen into the religion of Christ Jesus."

The stories contained in early Hebrew records carry a moral weight which makes for their permanent interest. Says the author:

"The stories of Genesis are stories of humanity. They appeal to men. They are and will be worth reading forever. These heroes of Genesis are eternal. Men from a generation brought up with the old, literal ideas may for a time be shocked, as it were, out of the use of the book by this newer way of looking at it. Unable to hold the old view any longer, they yet can not at first reconcile themselves to this new point of view. They see that these stories are not literal history, as they once thought; that God did not walk back and forth upon the earth or talk with men in the literal way there narrated. They had felt that the essential value of the book lay in the literal truthfulness of these things. They had looked at it only from a peculiar religious and theological standpoint. They are unable longer to regard it in this light and have no further use for the book. There will always be persons, also, of that prosaic type of mind which can not understand the mystical, the poetical, the story-telling way of conveying truth. To these people I presume that Genesis will never be a source of mental enjoyment and spiritual uplift. But however much, for a time, the ordinary serious-minded man, or generation of religious men, may turn away from the use of this book, on account of the overturning of his previous theological misunderstanding of the nature of its contents, he must ultimately return to it, I believe, with renewed enjoyment and profit; and young and old, scholars and simple folk alike, will continue to read and study it forever."

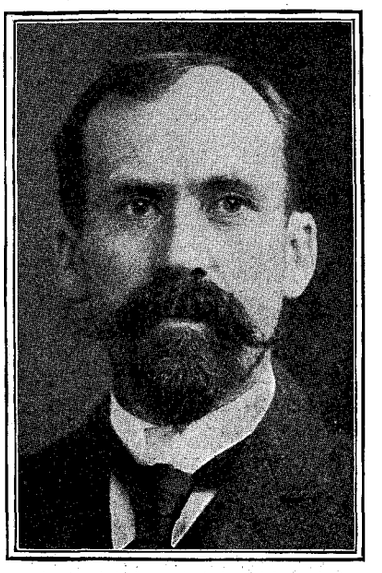
HAS THE UNIVERSE A PURPOSE?

PROF. JAMES H. HYSLOP, of Columbia University, contends, in *The International Journal of Ethics* (Philadelphia), that the theory of evolution, apart from any theistic belief, does not justify the assumption of an intelligent background and purpose behind the phenomena of the universe. Incidentally, he attacks the position of those philosophers who attempt to maintain an intellectual affiliation with both orthodoxy and skepticism. "The struggle of modern philosophy," he remarks, "to make its peace with both orthodoxy and skepticism is one of the most amusing and at the same time one of the most irritating and exasperating incidents in the history of thought." He continues:

"Just when the issue between the mechanical and the spiritual theory of things becomes clearly defined in its evidential character, the philosopher becomes frightened at the consequences of his own skepticism and goes off to dally with the spiritual view which he had learned to question. There is no objection to one's changing his convictions and returning to the older point of view, but it is not easy for one to retain a positive belief in a process of intellectual jugglery between two antithetic views. Philosophy has no excuse for its existence but for its willingness and ability to present a clear and defensible message in reference to the meaning of human life and conduct. That is perhaps recognized by all parties, but none of them outside the orthodox camp has any intelligible system to defend. The orthodox type is clear and intelligible, whether it is true or not. It may not be right and it may not be supported by adequate evidence, but it is intelligible. But the agnostic who is trying to appropriate the language of the orthodox and at the same time to repudiate his ideas is simply invoking the accusation either of insincerity or of ignorance of his problem. This is a hard saying, of course, but in the present confused condition of philosophic thought none other is appropriate. It has been the function of philosophy previous to Kant to defend some positive, and usually a Christian view of the cosmos. But since Kant it has had no character but skepticism, while it has been unwilling to admit that it was missionless for the world."

Of the argument that evolution in itself reveals an intelligent purpose, Professor Hyslop writes:

"One need not deny to the evolutionist the view that events are combined in a remarkable way to bring about a single result, but it is another thing to suppose the process purposive or intelligent. . . . But grant that it is actually purposive, what is that specific purpose? It is all very fine to admit that nature shows purpose, but what is that purpose? The 'old teleology' had a very clear idea of it and in its doctrine of immortality had an end in view which recommended itself to rational beings, even when it represented that end in a somewhat materialistic light. But what is the 'telos' of evolution? Is it anything that appeals effectively to men of high intelligence? We have to look only at the process and the outcome to see that it gives no scientific evidence of any other purpose, if purpose be admitted at all, than that of producing and sustaining for a period of time the forms of organic life. The chief thing for which organic life interests rational beings (namely, the development of consciousness and its ideals) seems to have no permanent place in the system. All that is apparent is the preservation of the race or type, and even this only on conditions. Moreover, this is accomplished only at the expense of half, or more than half, of the individuals created. The survival of the fittest shows that nature fails to accomplish any clear purpose for the individual apart from the lucky strong. We express the purpose as the maintenance of the race, but as the race is nothing but a number of individuals the proper way to express it is to say that its purpose is the preservation of the strong and the destruction of the weak. This is the true statement of the facts, and it takes the whole ethical character out of the process, unless we either abandon our charity morals and imitate nature in the destruction of the weak, or obtain evidence of the continuance of life beyond death, in which the whole aspect of natural selection and the survival of the fittest would be wholly changed."



JAMES HERVEY HYSLOP,
Professor of Logic and Ethics in Columbia University.

The Universalist Leader (Boston), commenting on Professor Hyslop's article, says:

"These words cut to the very quick of a considerable amount of loose thinking on this subject, and are a twofold challenge in behalf of a proper discrimination in words and things, first, to scientific adherents who thus appropriate religious terms in defining the service of science; and, secondly, to religionists who make use of a particular philosophy to enforce religious ideas. . . . Intelligence may be affirmed of a moral being, who has will and purpose and who manifests them in creation—old-fashioned people call such a being God—but no such intelligence is revealed on the part of nature—only the operation of blind and unaided forces; and therefore a universe under the control alone of nature can not be properly said to have a 'purpose'—either as regards the universe or man."

The Chicago *Tribune* has this to say:

"If Professor Hyslop's remarks could be forced deep into the minds of twenty or thirty prominent American philosophers, we should hear less about the 'ultimate benign purpose' and the 'inherent moral intentions' of the evolutionary process of which all that can be predicated is that it cruelly eliminates the weak, violently preserves the strong, and thereby produces certain effects which, if they are not controlled by a superior intelligence, can

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only be said to be blind. Even if it be granted that the final consequence of evolution will be for the benefit of the human beings who happen then to be alive—a circumstance which to us of the present generation is only remotely consolatory—what logical ground is there for speaking of that final consequence as a 'purpose' for which we ought to feel grateful to the universe? Indubitably it can be spoken of as a result. But a result, a blind purposeless result, does not inspire gratitude, or trust, or faith, or any other emotion rightly connected with religion. Would not the cause of clear and honest thinking be subserved, therefore, if the men who do not believe in a superior controlling intelligence should drop their attempt to mitigate the loneliness of a strictly scientific world by talking comfortably about a 'purpose' which is impossible except in connection with an intelligence which they deny?"

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION AND THE DEAD LANGUAGES.

PROF. JAMES DENNEY, of the United Free Church College in Glasgow, writing in the *London Quarterly Review* of the general scheme of education for the ministry, takes a position in regard to the dead languages which is construed by a portion of the religious press as revolutionary. In the education of a modern minister, says Dr. Denney, the time spent on Latin, Greek and Hebrew may often be used to better purpose in other studies—studies, for instance, which bear on practical life and social needs. On this point we quote as follows:

"It is a serious matter to say to an educated man who wishes to serve the church in the ministry of the gospel and who believes that God is guiding him to that as his life-work: Your intelligence and your character are all that we can desire; we have entire faith in the purity of your motives; but before we can do anything to help you, before we can give you any of that special training by which men are professionally fitted for the work of the ministry, you must equip yourself somehow with some acquaintance with three dead languages. Is it right that in the twentieth century, and in the intellectual world in which we have to live, this should be made the indispensable condition of entrance into the Christian ministry? I venture to think it not only wrong but absurd. Granted education to begin with—and I do not think it would be too exacting to require a university degree in some department from every candidate for the ministry—the wider we can open the doors of our divinity schools the better. It is a mere superstition that education can only be had along certain lines, and the combination of education and Christianity is all we want."

"If it is our interest to speak of our faith to all types of mind in the world," writes Dr. Denney, "it is our interest to have all types of mind in the ministry." And he continues:

"The greater the variety of the ways in which her ministers have received the liberal part of their education, the better for the church. We need men who have graduated in history and economics, in biology and chemistry, in literature and art, as well as men who have taken their degrees on the old lines. The variety is nothing but gain, and should be encouraged rather than repressed. It is part of the resources which we wield for making the gospel intelligible to our time; and tho all educated men understand one another, the breadth of education in the church's ministry is at least one index of the hope with which it may address itself to the intelligence of the world."

"To many," comments *The British Weekly* (London), "it will seem as if no man had a right to teach the Bible who could not read it in its own languages." *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston) regards Dr. Denney's contention doubtfully. We quote from its editorial page as follows:

"The forces of conservatism both in Scotland and America will be arrayed against so far-reaching a proposal. In America Pacific Seminary stands alone among Presbyterian and Congregational schools, so far as we know, in frankly making the study of Hebrew optional. The effort to broaden the scope of work either by elective studies in the seminary, or by wide opportunities in affiliated colleges or universities has not been in substitution, but in supplement, to the language courses connected with Bible study. And the matriculation demand is everywhere for a college diploma in the classical rather than the scientific course, with special recommendation of undergraduate beginnings in Hebrew. The proposals which Professor Denney advocates are therefore, so far as the practise of the American seminaries is concerned, revolutionary and likely to be strenuously opposed."

FIGHTING THE "AWAY-FROM-ROME" MOVEMENT IN AUSTRIA.

THE growing Protestant movement in the German provinces of Austria was for a long time ignored by Roman Catholicism, but in view of the fact that six years have not diminished the ardor of the propaganda, and that the number of converts has now passed the twenty-five thousand line, the church leaders and papers in Austria are beginning vigorously to combat the agitation. Probably the most influential Roman Catholic journal in Bohemia is the *Hausfreund*, published by Father Franz Zuklin, in Teplitz. In a series of recent articles under the general title "Für Gott und das Volk" (For God and the nation), this paper furnishes the characteristic arguments against the Protestant movement. After having skilfully arranged from the books of Luther certain extracts, from which the reformer is made to appear as a drunkard and general advocate of licentiousness, the paper continues as follows:

Was Jesus a Protestant? No!
Was Mary a Protestant? No!
Were the apostles Protestants? No!
Were the first Christians Protestants? No!
Is then the faith of the Protestants the faith of Jesus? No!

The original church was accordingly Catholic. And this church can never be overcome, because Christ has promised that he would be with this church always. As long as a father guides his child our church can not fall.

The Protestants have taken as their motto: "Durch Reinheit zur Einheit" (Through clearness to unity). But what are the facts? Their Luther sanctioned a thousand adulteries and murders in one day, as is seen from one of his letters to Melanchthon. Many Protestant pastors who are married have been found guilty of adultery and immorality, and have been condemned to prison for terms of years, and many of the German-Austrians who have entered the Protestant camp are guilty of the same sins. Can an honorable man unite himself with these people? Tell me with whom you associate and I will tell you what you are worth.

The celibacy of the priests is in accordance with the Scriptures. Christ never directed any of his apostles to get married. He never performed the marriage ceremony for any of them. The holy St. John was his favorite because he remained unmarried. The great and holy Apostle Paul was single and advised everybody to remain "even as I" (1 Cor. vii. 8). Even many who are not in the clerical ranks remain unmarried. The sanctity of the celibate state remains the same, even if one priest in a thousand violates his oath. Do the Protestant pastors, who have wives, remain pure? Not at all; and some have been condemned to prison. Those who are so concerned about the delinquencies of occasional priests should remember the conditions existing in the Protestant Church.

All the Roman Catholics who become perverts to the Protestant faith would do well to remember that they must pay a yearly tax for the support of the pastors and their wives and their children. Officials pay 100 florins and more, and day laborers 18 florins. In addition, the Protestant pastors demand special fees, such as 16 florins for burying a child and even 10 florins for burying a pauper. Generally the perverts can have such work done for nothing at first, this policy being adopted as an inducement to others. On the other hand, it costs nothing to keep a Roman Catholic priest, and the latter charges nothing for his work among the poor.

The series of articles closes with the following offer: "One thousand kronen reward to any pastor who can show that the doctrines of Luther as described in this journal are not genuine."

The better class of Roman Catholic journals do not approve of these polemical methods. The Berlin *Germania* and the Cologne *Volkszeitung*, the two leading Roman Catholic political journals of Germany, have repeatedly declared that the ignorance and mistaken tactics of the Roman Catholic clergy in Austria are largely responsible for the success of the Protestant propaganda there.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

INSIDE PORT ARTHUR.

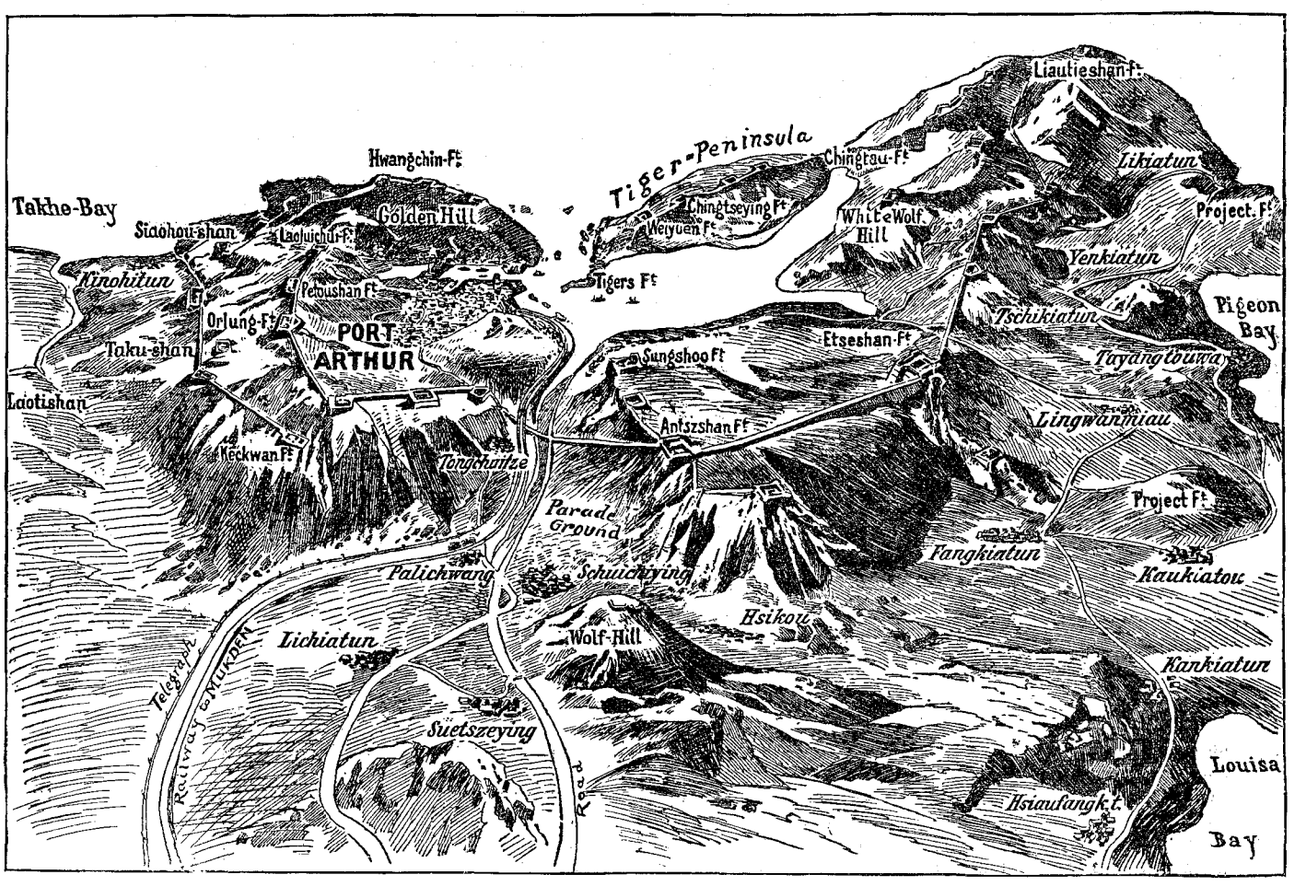
THE heroic and prolonged resistance of fifteen or twenty thousand Russians to about five times their number promises to make the siege of Port Arthur one of the most memorable episodes of the kind in modern military annals. The pro-Japanese press of western Europe confesses its admiration and surprise. London experts are disposed to admit that if the place does not fall within a few days they must have underestimated both the strength of the fortress and the prowess of the Russians in withstanding the gallantry of the Japanese. At the same time little weight seems to be attached to the evidence of the American naval attaché who spent three months in Port Arthur and who, upon taking his departure recently, said the place might hold out "longer than is thought." This American, it is suspected, was not permitted to investigate matters too closely.

The Russian forces inside Port Arthur at present, according to the *Militär Wochenblatt* (Berlin), organ of the German general staff, comprise four batteries of artillery, one company of sappers, one company of miners, a telegraph corps and some regiments from which the gun crews are formed. These forces are all under General Smirnoff, commandant of the fortress proper. Besides these, are two divisions of East Siberian troops, and strong detachments from different artillery regiments. The higher officers at Port Arthur include General Fok, General Kontradenko, and General Gorbatoffski, the last named having especially distinguished himself in the recapture of forts lost to the Japanese. In supreme command is, of course, General Stoessel, his chief of staff being General Rosnatoffski, regarded as an expert in the defense of fortified places. The troops have at their disposal some 27,000 sabres and guns, with 56 pieces of heavy ordnance. The Berlin military organ does not estimate the present effective strength of the garrison after deductions for killed, wounded, and sick.

The food supplies, according to information reaching the Paris *Temps*, continue ample, altho the London *Mail* has a totally different impression. The Japanese, says the French daily, have grown weary of vain assaults upon the hill fort known as Etseshan or Itsushan. They have therefore undertaken to capture Keckwan or Kikwang, and it is understood that some very desperate fighting impends—may, indeed, have taken place. Whatever be the result, the unanticipated delay in the fall of Port Arthur has already served the ends of the Russians, thinks Captain Mahan, who writes in *The National Review* (London):

"Port Arthur has meant, and still means delay, the great need of all defense, but especially of that particular defensive which requires time to organize resources incontestably superior. Whether it avails finally has yet to be shown in the result; but in the process its influence is steadily visible, with a clearness to which even success can scarcely add demonstration. It imposed upon the Japanese at once two objectives, two points of the utmost importance, between which they must choose, whether to concentrate upon one or divide between the two; and at a moment of general numerical inferiority, it retained, in the fortifications of the place, a passive strength, which is always equivalent to a certain number of men,—the number, namely, by which the besiegers must outnumber the besieged. These divergent objects were Port Arthur and the discomfiture of the northern Russian army, necessary to assure the Japanese the control of Korea and the release of Manchuria, the professed motives of the war.

"That the Japanese leaders realized and gravely appreciated the dilemma may be confidently inferred from their action immediately after their first prompt and judicious steps had secured for them



The above sketch of the forts is taken from the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, but all maps of the defenses of Port Arthur vary from one another in some essential details. There is a parade ground at the foot of one of the forts—perhaps Antszshan—to the possession of which the Japanese seem to attach great importance. The Etseshan (Itsushan) fort is said to have been captured and subsequently lost by the Japanese at least three times, with a total loss, according to the Paris *Temps*, of over 5,000 men. Wolf Hill, outside the fortifications proper, must not be confused with White Wolf Hill inside.

GENERAL STOESSEL'S LAST LINE OF FORTS.

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the control of the sea, in degree sufficient for military transportation. The frequent desperate attempts to seal the mouth of the harbor aimed in effect to destroy the military value of the place; for it has none other than as a seaport containing an effective squadron. Closed to ingress or egress, there would have remained but one position to assume; that is, between the two hostile corps. Having failed in their efforts, and unable decisively to injure the Russian fleet as an efficient entity, the port remains essentially untouched, and either must be taken, or, if neglected, remains a naval potentiality of evil omen to their cause. It can be neutralized only by a naval blockade, a temporary measure which accident, or weather, or some fortuitous unexpected disaster—such as the sinking of the *Hatsuse*—may cripple or remove. Doubt, amounting to derision, has been expressed as to the Baltic fleet going to the Far East. I have been myself too far away from sources of information to know how far it was possible for that fleet to start, or in what force; but I have always believed that, if properly equipped to start, it was perfectly feasible for it—so far as coaling was involved—to proceed to the scene during the summer weather, and this season has been peculiarly propitious. Had it so done, and the Port Arthur fleet been as far restored as it has given demonstration of being, its enemy would have found on the sea, as on land, two divergent objects, two mobile opponents, unitedly very superior to himself, cooperation between which, or even junction, would have been difficult to prevent."

From all this the military expert of the London *Times* dissents. Port Arthur, he thinks, has not, by its long resistance, upset the calculations of the Japanese or embarrassed their land campaign. They were prepared beforehand for much that is surprising the world.

However, the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), in the course of some comparisons between the siege of Sebastopol, which lasted nearly a year, and the siege of Port Arthur, remarks that the latter "can have very little influence upon the progress of the war." The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* notes that Sebastopol was never wholly invested, being left free to receive supplies from the land side. Port Arthur, on the contrary, has been quite cut off from the rest of the world.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ALLEGED ST. PETERSBURG PLAN TO RAID AMERICAN COMMERCE.

LONDON thinks it has got wind of a St. Petersburg scheme which, if current inferences have any basis, will lead to a Russo-American neutrality crisis in due time. The scheme, as presented by the naval expert of the London *Times*, would appear to be to "control and supervise" all the sea-borne trade between the United States and the Far East. The instruments of this supervision will be chiefly the cruisers recently purchased from Germany by agents of St. Petersburg. Steamers from New York are to be held up off the Straits of Gibraltar and at the Cape Verde Islands. It is further the "clear intention" of the grand ducal clique which has captured the Ministry of Marine at St. Petersburg to have cruisers stationed off the east South American coast "to watch the route by Cape Horn" and raid American commerce between the Atlantic States and Japan. The Pacific route will be more difficult for Russia to manage, but she purposes to utilize prizes condemned by the court at Vladivostok. Says the London *Times* expert:

"All this shows that a very artistic and comprehensive scheme of commerce raiding is in progress, and we should certainly offer our congratulations to the Russian Admiralty for having at length contrived a sort of a war that shows something at least of reasoned thought. It will not do much injury to Japan unless the Pacific routes can be controlled, which is most improbable; but the trade of England and America may be expected to suffer, and the achievement of that object is not one to cause the Russians any regret. So much they have told us, and to that extent we can believe them. . . . . .

"So far as Russia is concerned, we must consider these pending operations as legitimate in principle and calculated to cause some slight annoyance to Japan and to impose sacrifices, translated by increased rates of insurance, upon the commerce of Japan's friends."

The disorganization of the Russian Government would make it a dangerous course to depend upon official assurances from St. Petersburg on the subject of raiding, according to *The Statist* (London). The departments of the Russian Government, like the eyes of a ludicrous animal in the tropics, work independently of one another. "Each minister acts for himself. It never occurs to him to consult with a colleague. Just now the archdukes and the military clique, which, unfortunately, have the ear of the Czar, have been in the ascendant, and it looks as if the Minister of Marine had cast in his lot with them—that practically he has taken instructions from them." Still, Count Lamsdorff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, "has regained a good deal of the power he once possessed, and he has been able to stop the career of the vessels of the Volunteer Fleet."

JAPAN'S FAILURE AT LIAO-YANG.

KUROPATKIN'S reputation as a soldier was never higher in Europe than it is at this moment. Some English dailies call him a "genius" and give him all the credit for the relatively inconclusive termination of the Japanese land campaign. Until the battle of Liao-Yang had been fought, the London *Times* was unable to conclude that Kuropatkin could effect a retreat. It was half persuaded that Kuroki would not let the Russian army give him the slip. "If the bulk of the Russian army gets away," asserted the military expert of the London *News* while the fighting around Liao-Yang was in progress, "it will mean not only that they meant to get away and had made their preparations for a retreat long ago, but also that the Japanese attempt has failed." In the light of what has happened, our authority pronounces the battle "a rearguard action and nothing more—a rearguard action on an enormous scale, but still a rearguard action." The elementary principles of the art of war upon which the failure of the Japanese at Liao-Yang may be predicated are thus stated by our expert:

"A campaign is won when you have destroyed the army of your opponent as a fighting force.

"The object of every commander of a united national army is to find his opponent's army united, if possible, and destroy it as a fighting force.

"Battles in which this occurs are called decisive, for they decide the issue of a campaign or a phase of a campaign. Among such battles may be mentioned Waterloo, Sedan, Leipsic, Austerlitz.

"It has happened in the history of warfare that a campaign has been brought to a successful close without some such decisive action being fought. Thus, Napoleon's suppression of the Tyrolese rebellion, and our own war in South Africa, were brought to a close without pitched battles. But where two forces, more or less equal, and more or less equally organized, are concerned, it is a general action which invariably, or almost invariably, settles a campaign, and in any case it is the object of at least one, and usually of each, of the opposing commanders to bring about such an action at his own time and place, and to win it—that is, to destroy his opponent's army as a fighting force.

"There are two ways in which this may be accomplished. You may smash your enemy up, or you may surround him and make him surrender.

"In the first case, your superiority in numbers or pounding power pushes him back; but the victory does not consist in that; it consists in catching him just when he is moving back and breaking him. You ride him down, you destroy his formations, his men surrender in batches, his guns are abandoned, he no longer exists.

"In the second case, by your superior mobility, or through his supineness, or by superior weapons, or by having at your disposal a greater number of men (usually by a combination of all four), you surround him. You strengthen rapidly any point at which he attempts to break through, and when he finds the attempt useless he must surrender or be exterminated. This form of victory is commonly the most complete—for you get all your object at once,

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guns, men, stores, everything at one blow—and the classical example of it is Sedan."

To sum up British expert opinion: Kuropatkin's successful retreat must mean that the Russian forces around Liao-Yang were but a part of his army. The stores at Liao-Yang were no more than this portion of the Russian army required while it delayed the Japanese advance. The only Russian guns that fell into Japanese hands were dismantled. Oyama's losses in killed and wounded must have exceeded those of Kuropatkin. "Even the occupation of Liao-Yang," says the regretful London *Mail*, keenly disappointed by the indefinite postponement of the anticipated Sedan, "will not make up for Kuropatkin's escape."

But General Dragomiroff, Russia's retired and renowned military leader, wagered weeks ago that the Japanese would never go very far north of Liao-Yang. He based this view upon the impossibility of maintaining a Japanese line of communication from the coast over so long a distance. The general has since frequently reiterated this assertion of his, and in the *Rasvietschick* (St. Petersburg), an organ of military opinion, he wrote recently:

"The present objective of the Japanese can not possibly be farther than Liao-Yang and the capture of Port Arthur. That is enough for one campaign—in fact, more than enough. Only a decisive victory of the Japanese at Liao-Yang could afford any foundation for a new campaign, and then only in alliance with China. China alone is in a position to supply Japan with the necessary horses and stores, apart altogether from the question of troops."

This theory of the situation finds favor with Kuropatkin himself, we learn from the Paris *Temps*, while the *Gaulois* (Paris) thinks it occurred to Kuropatkin long ago. But the *Temps* thinks Kuropatkin was willing enough to fall back from Liao-Yang because he feels confident of being able to roll the Japanese back in no very long time. The Japanese, we are told by this organ, rather expect to be rolled back. "Content with having driven Kuropatkin back to Mukden, the Japanese will perhaps let themselves be driven back by him to Kai-Ping again. There they will halt by taking up a flanking position among the mountains. The campaign of 1904 will thus resolve itself into two sterile strategical retreats."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WORLD-POLITICS IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

EUROPE has not as yet modified its impression that Mr. Roosevelt will probably defeat Mr. Parker in the presidential election next November. Both the *Berliner Tageblatt* and the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) have recently given reasons for this belief. The German daily tells us that the Republican party is united and has ample funds. The Democrats are divided and poor. The Bryan element has rallied to Parker in appearance, but in reality it hopes for his defeat. Finally, Mr. Roosevelt has the support of two powerful forces—the Jews, whose champion, in a sense, he has become, and the young, to whom he is a hero. The French daily is inclined to accept these impressions of the situation as correct.

Yet there are suspicions here and there in Europe that Mr. Roosevelt's strength may be over-estimated. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which devotes much of its space to American affairs and which has hitherto conveyed the idea that Mr. Roosevelt's victory seems assured, begins now to report something like a revulsion of feeling against him. It understands that the President is still the stronger of the two candidates with the voters, but a writer in its columns asserts that world-politics will be the real issue in the election. If the American people are imperialist in their sentiments, Mr. Roosevelt will win; otherwise Judge Parker may triumph. A Washington diplomatic fiasco in the near future would probably mean Mr. Parker's election. Says the Berlin paper:

"In any case, the fundamental importance of the presidential election is chiefly in the domain of international politics. At the last elections, domestic concerns, particularly the standard of value, were the issues of the contest. According to the American idea, these points of dispute are now settled. They were decided by the vote of the nation, since Bryan was defeated and McKinley became President. This is interpreted to mean that the people want the gold standard and a high protective tariff. The present campaign is regarded as a popular vote on the subject of imperialism and the increase of the navy. Hence an abandonment of world-politics may be anticipated in the event of Parker's victory, and an increase of the navy, if any, would be made within very moderate limits. By the choice of Roosevelt, on the other hand, the people would indorse a continuance of the policy of expansion and of great naval armaments."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH SUSPICION OF A GERMAN INTRIGUE WITH RUSSIA.

INTO the paradise of European diplomacy, as unfolded to our view in current British periodicals, has crept the guileful serpent, Germany, tempting the unwary to perdition with praise of forbidden fruit. Russia is represented as the direct object of the wily adder's blandishments, such delusion of Russia being the surest means of wrecking Great Britain's creative purpose on this planet. To avert the catastrophe, a note of warning is sounded by "Calchas," the mysterious anti-German authority on world-politics, whose articles in *The Fortnightly Review* (London) are among the more sensational features of responsible English journalism. He connects "the crepitation as well as the venom of the rattlesnake" with efforts to prevent "what Berlin hates and dreads above all things in the world—the contingency of an Anglo-Russian understanding"; while for our further enlightenment we are told:

"Germany does not desire the defeat of Russia to an extent that would discourage her for at least a generation from further attempts to expand toward the Pacific, and would turn her thoughts back to the Balkans and Asia Minor. It has been infinitely convenient for the 'Admiral of the Atlantic' [a name applied to himself by Emperor William], who is likewise the protector of Turkey, that the Czar's main fleet should be kept in the Far East instead of in the Baltic or the Black Sea. The Black Sea, in consequence, has not become a Russian lake, but the Baltic has become a German lake. That the reconstructed naval power of the Czardom should be based, for instance, upon Sebastopol, ready to concentrate against Constantinople, would be extremely prejudicial to all the purposes of the Wilhelmstrasse. Still more distasteful would be the gradual reappearance of a large Russian navy in the Baltic, unless under conditions, indeed, affording a sufficient guarantee that the 'Admiral of the Atlantic' would be able to lead against this country in emergency the squadrons of the Czar in combination with his own. The present object of Berlin, therefore, must be, and is, this—to secure for Russia sufficient success in the Far East to keep her permanently entangled upon that side of the world."

In fact, Emperor William has for years past, "with extraordinary dexterity," paralyzed Russian energies in Turkey and the Balkans by "pushing the policy of St. Petersburg more and more deeply into Asiatic entanglements." "Calchas," in making this assertion, displays the intimacy with diplomatic methods which has led to a suspicion that he may be a diplomatist himself. He professes to be aware of an egregious miscalculation on the part of the German Emperor:

"Misinformed by German experts, like Herr von Brandt, [for many years, Germany's representative in China] the Kaiser completely under-estimated the power and character of the Japanese people. The imperial imagination conceived that if China were to fall a prey to conquest, a yellow India might be carved out by Germany in the center of the Middle Kingdom. . . . At a certain period before the outbreak of the war the crisis between St. Petersburg and Tokyo was confidently expected at the Wilhelmstrasse to realize by one brilliant stroke of good fortune all the purposes of German policy. France and England, it was thought, must be

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drawn into the vortex. Whatever the result, the only three European nations with which Germany has seriously to reckon would inflict enormous injury upon each other. Russian military power was expected to decide the struggle in the long run upon land, while the British fleet would decide it upon sea. German merchants and shippers would engross all the advantages of neutral trade upon the water, while making the best of both worlds at the same time by supplying both France and Russia over the land frontiers with contraband to a vast extent. The Kaiser's fleet would remain intact, while the English navy battered down its own relative strength in the very process of winning victories. In any case, the conditions of a subsequent continental combination against British sea power, and perhaps against British trade, would be secured.

"This dazzling diplomatic vision has been dissipated. The Anglo-French convention, the influence of King Edward, the admirable good sense of the French people, have limited the quarrel up to the present to the original belligerents. This has knocked the bottom clean out of all the German calculations a year ago as to the probable consequences of the war."

Thus we bid farewell to "Calchas," our minds saturated with ideas of a German emperor standing pensive amid the ruins of the Russian Asiatic edifice. For the continuation of the story we must go to another oracle of anti-German inspiration, the London *Times*. The Peking correspondent of that organ, it should be explained, is likewise an exponent of its editorial policy. In forwarding news he adds his own opinions, and these opinions the London *Times* explicitly adopts. "The attitude of Germany toward the present war," declares the voice from Peking, "is one of unfriendly neutrality toward one of the belligerents—the belligerent whom Germany assisted in despoiling in 1895." We are next reminded of Emperor William's "passionate protestations of sympathy with Russia," and of a certain alleged practical demonstration of it:

"When the Russian fleet put to sea from Port Arthur on the afternoon of June 23 it was manifest that while the ships were able to steam, many of them were unable to use their guns. What, then, was the object of this attempted flight? No one here believes that these ships put to sea with the intention or desire of engaging the enemy. Whether rightly or wrongly, the opinion is held that the fleet were bound for Kiao-chau Harbor, there to be dismantled to escape falling into the hands of the Japanese. It is a dangerous game that Germany is playing. Bitterly disappointed as she is at the collapse of the Russians, she finds that the position she has created for herself with such unscrupulous energy in the province of Shantung has been jeopardized. Her cherished scheme of developing in this great province of thirty million people a position as paramount Power analogous to that of Russia in Manchuria seems destined, should Port Arthur fall, never to be realized, and that Port Arthur will fall no student who has intelligently followed the course of the war can have any doubt whatever."

Upon which the London *Times*, prone to call attention to its Peking correspondent's "intelligent anticipation of events before they occur," makes this editorial comment:

"Our correspondent, whose full and accurate knowledge of international politics in the Far East has been so often and so conspicuously demonstrated, makes no secret of his belief that the relations between Russia and Germany in that part of the world are part of a settled scheme of aggrandisement, largely at our expense, in the Yang-tsze valley, which Germany has adopted, and which she is sedulously putting into execution with her customary thoroughness. He tells us that we do not realize what is going on. He has told us that many times in the past, when his warnings have been neglected. Time has invariably shown that his forecasts were correct."

Not less conclusive to this authority as evidence of a tacit understanding between Russia and Emperor William is the presumption that "the great German lines notoriously under the influence of the German Government, would never have sold steamers to the Russian Government, to be converted into commerce-destroying cruisers, had not that Government been previously satisfied that it was not against German commerce that the activity of these vessels would be directed."

POINTS OF VIEW.

GREAT PAN IS DEAD.—"The spell by which Russia held the world in fear," thinks the London *Spectator*, "has been weakened, if not dissolved."

INDEED!—"The only scheme on which Russia and her friends rely," says the Tokyo *Jiji*, "is to starve us financially into submission. The stupidity of the idea!"

A REFERENCE.—"Lord Milner," declares London *Truth*, "is a pernicious prig, without tact or knowledge of men, puffed up with self-conceit and yet ready to do any dirty work."

IN PORT ARTHUR.

"The vegetables are giving out."
"Use the laurels won by our land army."
—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

UNWELCOME GUESTS.

"They will not be refused, your majesty."
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

JAPANNED.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

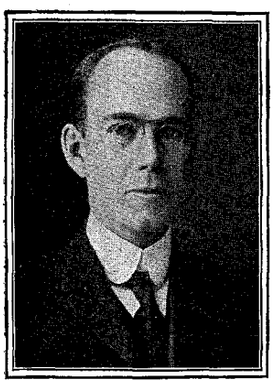
YALE, KNOWLEDGE AND LOVE

A DAUGHTER OF DALE. By Emerson Clifford Taylor. Cloth, 352 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company.

THERE is something clean and wholesome about this book—a love story, with Yale University and New Haven as setting. The author is a young professor at Yale, graduated there as a Doctor of Philosophy, and was editor of *The Yale Literary Magazine.*

Nicety of finish, a certain proud and conscientious regard for literary ideals, show through the making of this university tale. There is an academic quality to the style and the sense of values and proportion is a trifle *manqué.*

It is a love story in which the ruffling of the current is due to a rivalry between two disparates, if not in brain at least in type, each eager for the same goal of scholarship. "The Daughter of Dale" is to fall to one of them. Had Mr. Taylor's art made Bowers not so inferior to the other the issue would have been more doubtful. Bowers does not command the reader's sympathy, and he leads the author at times into touches of melodrama, almost provoking the hiss with which the gallery gods appreciate the villain of the melodrama.



EMERSON CLIFFORD TAYLOR.

"The Daughter of Dale" is Barbara Hare, grandchild of Professor Hare, the king-pin of scholarship in Yale's faculty. Those who know the personnel of the university at the time of the story will probably recognize him. He and Barbara are most united in feeling, as well they might be, since she was early left an orphan on his hands; and she is a fine product of his training and of Yale traditions. Barbara is extremely "modern" and saturated with the Yale spirit, one of those who will have a man "do something." Paul Gardiner's father died and left him very rich. He meets Barbara and her grandpapa in Paris, and there the young girl inoculates him with this desire to achieve. He returns for a postgraduate course, and, altho his "long suit" had been athletics, buckles down to win the star scholarship. Bowers, a huge, strong, bitter fellow is very confidently training to win the same, and he has a veiled, adoring passion for the beautiful Barbara. Dr. Hare is a most aristocratic old professor and his home is the abode not only of learning but of luxury and taste.

Paul studies under his direction, patronage, and valuable assistance. He develops the toiling, grubbing ardor of the book-worm; but he has a farm, and the outdoor life woos him strongly. Barbara, seeing his better nature and his love-making potency fading away, rather regrets the step she has taken in his regard. She falls in love with the splendid youth, and especially does he reign in her heart after an unfortunate accident to the yacht in which they were cruising, in which Paul showed himself a hero and a humanitarian. When Barbara tacks, he tacks, too, and is about to throw up the desiccating grind for knowledge when a sneer from Bowers makes him dig into it with more dogged purpose than ever. It is needless even to hint at the outcome.

The story is well told and Mr. Taylor has poise. Apparently he has the capacity to write a still finer novel in the future.

MUSICAL CRITICISM.

OVERTONES. By James Huneker. Cloth, 335 pp. Price, $1.25 net. Charles Scribner's Sons.

MR. HUNEKER is a cerebral force in musical, dramatic, and literary criticism. He is interesting because of his boldness, his ardor, and his exhaustive analysis. He is cultured and erudite and as conscientious as Flaubert in marrying words. If he has the courage of his convictions, he has also the candor of his disillusions. He was an ardent Wagnerite years before the shop-girls had heard of Parsifal. But it is now a case of *Troja fuit* so far as Wagner is concerned, and Mr. Huneker is at present burrowing in Richard Strauss's musical architectonics.

In this collection of essays critical, Mr. Huneker deals with subtleties. What else are "Overtones" and "Temperaments"? Mr. Brownell's definition of the latter may be profitably recalled before reading these decortications of Mr. Huneker's. In speaking of Meredith, whose lack of temperament he considers a very sensible defect, Mr. Brownell says:

"Temperament is much more easily felt than defined. It is approximately to be described, however, as individuality of disposition quite apart from intellectual constitution, which nevertheless it influences, directs, and at times coerces. . . . It supplies not only the color but the energy of any personal point of view or way of looking at things. It is the incalculable element in the human constitution, the force through which the others fuse . . . . Temperament, in a word, is energy accentuating personality."

JAMES HUNEKER.

It is this "incalculable element" which Mr. Huneker dallies with. His two premier essays here are the one on Richard Strauss and that on Gustave Flaubert, "the Beethoven of French prose." Huneker lifts Strauss into the place from which Wagner has, for him, been deposed, or, more truly, into a higher one, for Art is ever better and greater when its attainment is very great and its material very slight. He is snubby in his treatment of Wagner:

"Wagner is a weaver, not a form-maker. He can follow a dramatic situation, or burrow deeply into the core of morbid psychology; but let him attempt to stand alone, to write music without program or the fever of the footlights—then he is inferior to several men, the inferior of Liszt, Tschaikowsky, and Richard Strauss, not to mention Beethoven, Schubert, or Chopin. . . . Parsifal preeminently smells of the lamp."

In his "Anarchs of Art," Huneker is lavish of amusing and ponderable dicta. "Anarchy often expresses itself in rebellion against conventional art forms—the only kind of anarchy that interests me. A most signal example is Henry James. He is one as surely as was Turgenef, the de Goncourts, or Flaubert. He may be the discoverer of the future." Many may breathe the hope that he has not discovered it yet. Again: "The question whether his story is worth telling is a critical impertinence too often uttered; what most concerns us is his manner in telling." Of course, one may enjoy hearing a man utter banalities if his voice is seductive in its sweetness; but why "critical impertinence" to have at least half an eye to the content of a novel, no matter how appreciative of form, or style, or subtlety?

In "The Eternal Feminine" Mr. Huneker is at his most entertaining pitch of jocular, cynical levity. He has fun with the ladies, and asks if they can play Chopin, *their* composer *par excellence.* True, he admits with pleasant fairness that "if the majority of women play Chopin abominably—so do the majority of men."

"Overtones" adds another brilliant critical work to those which have already established Mr. Huneker's enviable reputation as a lover of music and as a pungent, subtle critic of the art.

A FEVER OF ROMANCE.

THE CASTAWAY. By Hallie Erminie Rives. Cloth, 443 pp. Price, $1.00. The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

MISS RIVES is fond of fiery, romantic, love-scorched tales of life. The figure of George Gordon, Lord Byron, must have been to her a stimulating theme. The incidents in Byron's highly colored career, with its glory, love, daring, misanthropy, and fine touches of human nature, have been retained. Miss Rives amplifies and emphasizes the phases which lent themselves most sympathetically to her purpose, especially the love of Byron for the Countess Guiccioli, and his chivalric espousal of the cause of Greece against the Turks. Miss Rives is true to the facts in her hero's career, despite her ardor in weaving adulatory laurels for his Apollo-like brow. The most unhappy feature of her work is its style, which smacks of cheap floridity such as might sweep the ardent shop-girls off their feet, but is likely to repel more cultured readers. Some of her verbal lapses are amusing, and in her zest for "tall writing" she not infrequently comes a "cropper." No person, however distorted a visage he may present on account of his wrath, can be justly described as "turning a *gauche* countenance" to any one—*gaucherie* being an attribute of physical movement rather than of passion. She also speaks of an "ununned youth"; writes Coppet, Madame de Staël's place of residence in Switzerland, with one p; introduces the elegant simile of "a distant thunder of avalanche, as if God were pelting the Devil down from heaven with

HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES.

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snowballs"; says that a lady's fear "fainted out"; makes an Italian cry "Bravo la Fornarina!" alludes to Byron's illegitimate daughter, Allegra, after her death, as "a heavened soul"; frequently has people "stand moveless"; epithetizes depths as "unplummetted," gold as "litten"; and by other similar verbal aberrations or tendrils of metaphor shuns the commonplace to lapse into the pretentiously vulgar.

However, most people read novels for the story, and, as Byron's life is certainly a richly romantic, one which Miss Rives has followed closely, "The Castaway" will probably find those who have never read his life, who will enjoy this way of transcribing it. She leans strongly to the idealization of her hero, and makes the Guiccioli passage rather an edifying thing, which the fair countess herself was inclined to do.

Mr. Christy, in his drawing of Teresa Guiccioli, has made a lovely woman, whether it be a true portrait or not. It is one of the most attractive features of the book, and should contribute to its sale as much as the miniature of "Janice Meredith" contributed to the sale of Mr. Paul Leicester Ford's novel. "The Castaway" does not tire one. The worst to be said of it is that it is the life of Byron, more faithfully than elegantly written, and that that life derives very little increased interest from whatever Miss Rives's pen may have added to it.

A GOOD NOVEL—IN SPOTS.

THE INTERLOPER. By Violet Jacob. Cloth, 350 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

MRS. JACOB has scarcely duplicated the success she made by her "Sheep-Stealers" in this study of a somewhat morbid situation which has already been dealt with by George Eliot with more force in the main plot of "Felix Holt." A young man comes into a Scotch estate quite legally, tho he is not really the heir, and the knowledge of this fact by several of the older inhabitants of the village leads to complications in the love affairs of the Laird of Whanland, which constitute the main plot of Mrs. Jacob's romance.

VIOLET JACOB.

But it is not in plot that Mrs. Jacob has shown her chief capacity. She draws character (especially female character) with a firm hand and with careful display of chiaroscuro. Her Lady Eliza and especially her Mrs. Stirk, the Queen of Cadgers, stand out in *alto relievo* upon her pages. Unfortunately she has not been able to give this appearance of solidity to the rest of her characters, and in consequence its artistic value varies very much, and for the general reader the interest often droops at what would otherwise be the most exciting parts. Nor can it be said that the motive of her plot—Miss Raeburn's failure to let her lover know of the removal of the bar to their union—is of any convincing force. Still, compared with the ruck of novels of incident, this series of character studies stands out with refreshing force.

FRENCH OBJECTIONS TO THE ENGLISH.

THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. A Study of their Political Psychology. By Émile Boutmy. Introduction by J. E. C. Bodley. 332 pp. Price, $2.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York and London.

THE prevailing tendency in the whole political life of the English, says M. Boutmy, is the desire to exert strength, "to give vent to energy regardless of aim." The English can not generalize broadly and logically. Hence the Englishman's choice of a political creed is apt to be hasty, superficial, and even "fantastic." If every man in England adheres to some political organization or other, it is simply because he thus finds himself "provided with a ready-made sphere of activity."

Thus far, M. Boutmy has been dealing with the man in the street. The point of view of the aristocrat in the club window is set forth in the admonition of Coningsby's grandfather to the hero of one of Disraeli's novels: "You go with your family, sir, like a gentleman; you are not to consider your opinions like a philosopher or a political adventurer." Yet M. Boutmy has not failed to note "the perfect ease and nonchalant audacity with which one-half of the upper class separates itself from the other," by joining hands with the radicals. To the Frenchman this seems like a feigned disloyalty enabling half the garrison of privilege to mingle with the assailants, and he explains it on the basis of British contempt for all mere theory. Between two contrary doctrines, these islanders have an "option of indifference." When the Conservatives attain power, they never undo the radical reforms of their political opponents. Thus there is never any reaction in the continental European sense. The Conservatives merely strive to tack about and thus be borne less swiftly by the political current. There is never any unpractical pulling against the stream.

The interesting Frenchman's competence to pass judgment in this fashion is vouched for by Mr. Bodley in his introduction. M. Boutmy, we are sorry to learn, is almost totally blind. He has visited England. He was on intimate terms with Taine. He is a member of the French Institute and he has written on British constitutional law. M. Boutmy's aim is not so much to tell us that the English are disagreeable, honest, coarse, efficient and prejudiced, but to present the psychology of the phenomena with special reference to English politics. The Briton's pride in his own stupidity wherever a matter of art is concerned, the gloomy and tedious buffoonery which passes with him for humor, and the general "thickness" of the insular mind are all connected with the political life of the country by M. Boutmy, whose work has the quality which always makes a French book about the English so much more interesting than an English book about the French. In reading M. Boutmy one seems to be looking into the French mind, however, rather than into the English mind.

A DIGEST OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD. Edited by Henry Smith Williams, LL.D. Twelve volumes, three-quarter morocco; each volume 10½ x 2½ x 7⅜ in, 660 pp., $4.37. The Outlook Company.

THE question of the approaching "limit of human progress" was a favorite subject for speculation with eighteenth- and nineteenth-century philosophers. It has become a matter of practical concern with men of affairs in the twentieth century. Since the learning of the past must be mastered by each generation before this can make further increments of knowledge, and since the average duration of life seems practically stationary, how long will it be before the race comes to an intellectual dead point? It can readily be seen that the situation can be greatly relieved, even tho the philosophical problem is not settled thereby, by a condensation and correlation of that learning of the past which is essential to future progress.

Naturally history, the record of the past, affords the most inviting, even commanding, field for the introduction of the principle of the digest. Now only a specialist can find time to read the many and voluminous histories with which, by a fiction handed down from the days when Hume and Gibbon and Robertson practically completed the roster of great historians, every person of culture is supposed to be familiar. And it will not answer to read a historian who has assimilated the ideas of these standard authorities and adapted them to his own historical conceptions. It is the personal view of history, rather than the mere facts of it, that we desire, and we wish to have as our personal conductors approved guides. As Carlyle says, "Histories are as perfect as the Historian is wise, and is gifted with an eye and a soul."

As the sub-title reads, the present bold undertaking is "a comprehensive narrative of the rise and development of nations as recorded by over two thousand of the great writers of all ages." And this record is in no sense a scrapbook compilation. Every account of a nation or era is preceded by an original essay by a distinguished living historian, and the direct quotations are pieced together by an ingenious composite of editorial summation and digest. This latter is so well done that often the cement appears more durable than the blocks it joins.

The twelve volumes which have been completed of the twenty-five contemplated cover all of ancient history, general subjects of medieval history, such as the Crusades and the Papacy, and the histories of Italy, Spain, and Portugal to date, and of France to the Fall of Napoleon. In each subject the authorities quoted have been selected, apparently, with a view to the dramatic and picturesque qualities of their style, no less than to the accuracy of their statements. And this is as it should be. Manetho's roster of ancient Egyptian kings would be as dead and desiccated as the royal mummies themselves were not the vitalizing human interest of Herodotus injected to thrill the dry bones and parchment skin into a life and motion and color as vigorous and as blooming as the pulsing activity in the sunshine of to-day.

It is the imperative duty of a universal historian not to specialize, even upon the principles of historical philosophy. He must present in their fair proportion adverse theories wherever these have the weight of distinguished authority behind them. So Dr. Williams rightly sets to the fore the conservative theory of the Semitic origin of the Babylonians and Assyrians in an introductory article contributed by Joseph Halévy to the present work, even tho this is opposed in the discussion proper by the theory of the Sumerian origin of these peoples.

If the book is to be fairly criticized it must be by the standard of its own performances. This balancing of opposing opinion is not employed in certain cases where justice demands it. One such example is seen at the close of the book in the collection of opinions regarding Napoleon. These are uniformly adverse judgments. Certainly had the editor incorporated such an eulogy as Heine's classic tribute to the great emperor, his own principle of reproducing the dramatic and picturesque, as well as the authoritative, in extant historical literature would have been more truly conserved.

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"Stories of Inventors." — Russell Doubleday. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.25 net.)

"The World's Work." St. Louis Fair Number.—Library Edition. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

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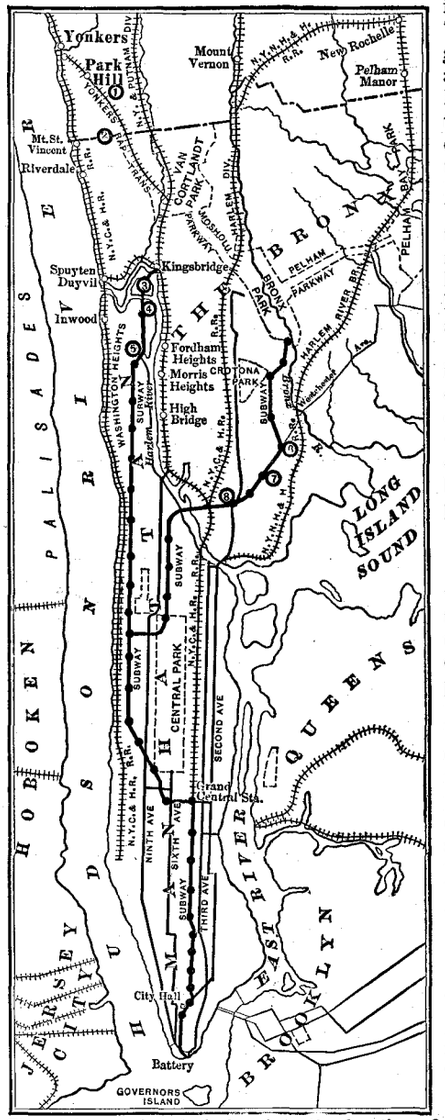

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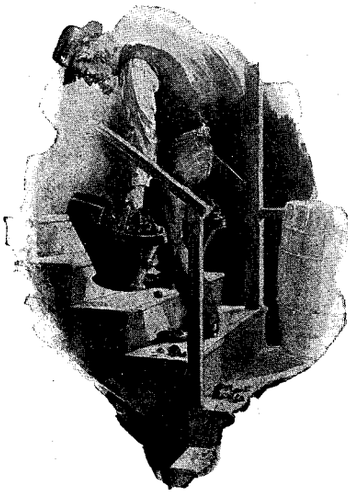

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CURRENT POETRY.

A Wanderer's Litany.

By ARTHUR STRINGER.

When my life has enough of love, and my spirit enough of mirth,
When the ocean no longer beckons me, when the roadway calls no more,
Oh, on the anvil of Thy wrath, remake me, God, that day!

When the lash of the wave bewilders, and I shrink from the sting of the rain,
When I hate the gloom of Thy steel-gray wastes, and slink to the lamp-lit shore,
Oh, purge me in Thy primal fires, and fling me on my way!

When I house me close in a twilit inn, when I brood by a dying fire,
When I kennel and cringe with fat content, where a pillow and loaf are sure,
Oh, on the anvil of Thy wrath, remake me, God, that day!

When I quail at the snow on the uplands, when I crawl from the glare of the sun,
When the trails that are lone invite me not, and the half-way lamps allure,
Oh, purge me in Thy primal fires, and fling me on my way!

When the wine has all ebbed from an April, when the Autumn of life forgets
The call and the lure of the widening West, the wind in the straining rope,
Oh, on the anvil of Thy wrath, remake me, God, that day!

When I waken to hear adventurers strange throng valiantly forth by night,
To the sting of the salt-spume, dust of the plain, and width of the western slope,
Oh, purge me in Thy primal fires and fling me on my way!

When swarthy and careless and grim they throng out under my rose-grown sash,
And I—I bide me there by the coals, and I know not heat nor hope,
Then, on the anvil of Thy wrath, remake me, God, that day!

—*From Smart Set.*

Rewards.

By S. E. KISER.

I being small and weak, am prone to fret
Because my efforts bring me little gain;
I count my slender winnings with regret,
And deem them poor returns for all the pain
And all the steadfast care that they have cost—
I eat my crust and sigh o'er labor lost.

The patient toiler Nature, æons past,
Smoothed with her glacial trowel yonder spot,
And after all these busy years, at last,
Beholds the prize her laboring has brought:
She toils a thousand ages for a flower
That blooms and dies within the selfsame hour.

—*From The Reader's Magazine.*

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Transformed.—A little boy was very much in love with a Jewess. One afternoon his family was teasing him about her, and finally called her a Jewess. Like all small boys, he said, "Oh, no," but his teasers insisted, and finally he said, "Well, I don't care, she's a Crystallized Jew, anyhow."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

He Didn't Know.—TEACHER: "Who discovered America?"

SMALL BOY: "Dunno."

TEACHER: "Why, I supposed every boy in school knew that."

SMALL BOY: "I didn't know it was lost."—Detroit *News.*

A New Epithet.—"The climate here is salubrious, isn't it?" inquired the tourist.

"Say, mister," replied the native, "jest write that there word down fur me, will yer? I git tired o' swearin'

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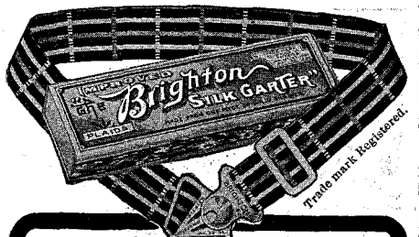

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in' at this climate in the same ol' way all the time, an' anything new in that line tickles me."—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

A Bad Break.—It was at the close of the wedding-breakfast. One of the guests arose and, glass in hand, said:

"I drink to the health of the bridegroom. May he see many days like this."

The intention was good, but the bride looked up as if something had displeased her.—*Tit-Bits.*

Those Questions Again.—BERTIE: "Pa, a little stream is a streamlet, isn't it?"

PA: "Yes, Bertie."

BERTIE: "Well, pa, is a cutlet a little cut, and a hamlet a little ham, and a gimlet a little gim, and a pamphlet a little pamph?"

PA: "Oh, go away, Bertie; I want a little quiet."

BERTIE: "Well, why didn't you say you wanted a quietlet?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

September 12.—It is reported that General Zassalitch, commanding the Russian rear guard south of the Hun River, has been severely wounded, and that he and 3,000 of his men have been captured by the Japanese. Rain practically puts an end to military movements at Mukden; the retreat toward Tie-Ling goes on as rapidly as the roads will permit. The Japanese consul at San Francisco protests against allowing the Russian auxiliary cruiser *Lena* to remain at that port more than twenty-four hours; a government expert finds the *Lena's* boilers in bad condition.

September 13.—The Russian War Office denies that General Zassalitch, with 3,000 men, had been captured south of Mukden. It is announced from St. Petersburg that General Kuropatkin is expected to leave 50,000 men at Mukden to check and harass the Japanese, the remainder of the Russian forces retiring to Tie-Ling.

September 14.—General Kuropatkin sends a long report of the battle of Liao-Yang; he estimates his loss at about 16,000 killed and wounded.

September 15.—President Roosevelt decides that the *Lena* must be completely disarmed and remain at San Francisco until the end of the war, her repairs being in the mean time made under the supervision of the commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard. The Japanese continue preparations for an advance, but it is not thought that they will be finished for some time, and another big battle is not expected before Tie Pass is occupied. The Japanese issue a proclamation demanding the surrender of Port Arthur.

September 16.—The Japanese advance on Mukden. Oyama's main force is reported still in the neighborhood of Ventai, and there are rumors that Kuroki is making a turning movement on the east. Chinese reports from Port Arthur say that the Japanese recently captured a minor fort, east of Golden Hill. Russia concedes the British-American demand that foodstuffs and fuel, not directly consigned to a belligerent, are not to be seized as contraband.

September 17.—Sharp skirmishing between the outposts is reported from Mukden.

September 18.—Japanese shell the Russian positions at Mukden. A Russian officer reaching Chefu from Port Arthur declares the ferocity of the belligerents passes belief and details some of the horrors.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 12.—Turkey deposits $25,000 in the Ottoman Bank, Constantinople, to settle an American's claim for illegal seizure of property at Smyrna.

September 13.—President Palma sets October 1 for the beginning of the payment of one-half of the claims of the Cuban revolutionary forces.

September 14.—Turkey is mobilizing militia to suppress the Albanian insurrection.

September 15.—A son and heir is born to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

September 16.—The King of Italy gives $200,000 to a

The Sign of Good Health

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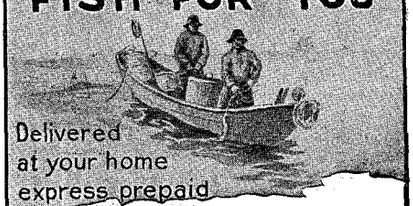

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workingmen's old-age fund, grants amnesty to deserters and shortens the terms of imprisonment of many convicts, in celebration of the birth of an heir to the throne.

September 17.—A proposition to submit the question of separation of church and state in France to the people is opposed by M. Combes.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

September 12.—Maine Republicans elect their entire state ticket for state officers and members of Congress by a plurality of about 30,000.

September 14.—The fiftieth anniversary of the birth of the Republican party is celebrated at Saratoga, N. Y.

Colorado Republicans renominate Governor Peabody on a law-and-order platform.

September 15.—The New York Republicans nominate Lieutenant Governor Frank W. Higgins for governor.

Judge Parker, in New York City, confers with many Democratic leaders, including Senator Gorman.

September 16.—Judge Parker returns to Esopus after harmonizing factions at the campaign headquarters.

September 18.—The Democratic campaign book disputes the official figures of the Bureau of Labor on wages and the cost of living.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 13.—The Inter-Parliamentary Union, in session at St. Louis, adopts resolutions asking the Powers to intervene between Russia and Japan, and recommending a new Hague conference.

September 14.—Commander Peary tells of his plans for a new Arctic trip, before the International Geographic Congress at New York.

The American Bankers' Association begins its convention in New York; nearly 5,000 delegates are present.

September 15.—The mayor of Huntsville, Ala., and the sheriff of the county are indicted with several prominent citizens as a result of the recent lynching of a negro.

September 18.—Lynchers near Carnesville, Ga., rescue a negro from the sheriff and lynch him.

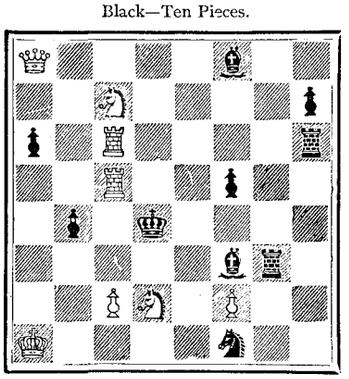
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 983.

By O. JAROSZ.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

Q 4 b 2; 2 S 4 p; p 1 R 4 r; 2 R 2 p 2; 1 p 1 k 4; 5 b r 1; 2 P S 1 P 2; K 4 s 2.

White mates in two moves.

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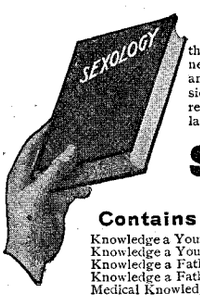

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that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

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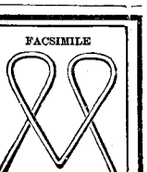

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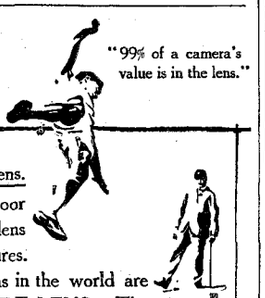

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he would say "Throw away talcum powder and give me

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and Spim Ointment. They heal instantly and do not clog the pores." Our "Cheer-up" book mailed **free**, and with your first mail order for Spim Soap (25 cents) or Spim Ointment (50 cents), mailed postpaid, our album of **"400 Babies," free.** Send to-day.

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Brooming a Carpet is like Combing your hair, when it needs Brushing instead.

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Now Carpet is just Hair, Sheeps-hair, Wool.

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A Bissell Cyco Bearing Sweeper lasts longer than fifty brooms, and costs one-fifth their price. It sweeps ten times as well and ten times as easy. Buy one from your dealer, and send us the purchase slip. Then we will send you free a useful present. Address, Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co., Dept. V., Grand Rapids, Mich. Makers of the

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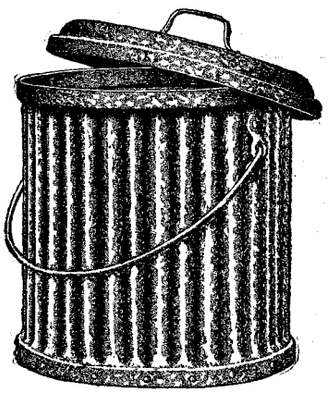

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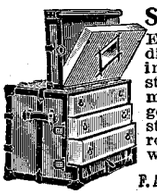

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Problem 984.

By HALIGREEN,

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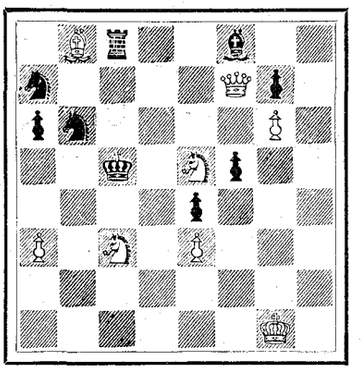
Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

1 B r 2 b 2; s 4 Q p 1; p s 4 P 1; 2 k 1 S p 2; 4 p 3; P 1 S 1 P 3; 8; 6 K 1.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 971. Key-move: P x Kt P.

No. 972.

Leading variations:

1. P—B 7 — K R x Q
2. Kt—B 6 ch — K—B 5
3. P—Q 3, mate

1. ..... — Q R x Q
2. Kt—B 6 ch — K—B 5
3. P—Kt 3, mate

No. 973.

(Place white R instead of Black on Q R 5, and black R instead of white on Q Kt sq.)

Leading variations:

1. Kt—B 3 — R x B
2. Q—Q 4 ch — P x Q
3. Kt(B 3)—Kt 5, mate

2. ..... — K x Kt
3. Kt—Kt sq, mate

2. ..... — K—B 4
3. Kt—R 4, mate

No. 974.

Leading variation:

1. Kt—R 3 — Kt—K 5
2. Q x P ch — Kt x Q
3. B—Kt 7 ch — K x B
4. Kt x Kt, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Rink, Highland Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.

971: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. F. Court, New York City; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; A. V. Milholland, Baltimore; J. G. Overhozer, Anamoose, N. D.; W. H. Allen, Nashville; T. Unsworth, New York City; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. D. L. Robbins, New York City.

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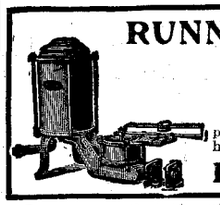

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Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; Miss J. Houston, Troutville, Va.

972: B. Alten, Elyria, O.; M. D. M., New Orleans.

Comments (971): "Faulty key, with fine mates"—J. G. L.; "The key is not problematic"—R. H. R.; "Good"—L. H B.; "This is, to me, the best 2-er of the Tourney"—J. F. C.

972: "Shallow and clumsy"—W. R.; "A dangerous competitor"—J. G. L.; "Solved and forgotten"—R. H. R.; "Very ingenious"—L. H. B.; "Unusually brilliant"—R. H. Renshaw; "Complicated"—N. D. W.

973: "Very fine"—W. R.; "Beautiful"—R. H. R.

974: "Fine key"—J. G. L.; "Very fine. To solve it is to remember it"—R. H. R.; "Well-constructed and scientific"—L. H. B.

In addition to those reported, L. H. B., got 969; Mrs. A. G. F., Aintab, Turkey, 944, 945, 946, 952, 953.

From the Hastings Tournament.

BELLINGHAM. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*	BELLINGHAM. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	19 Kt x Q	R x Kt
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	20 Kt—B 3	R—Kt 5
3 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 4	21 P—Kt 3	P—K R 3
4 P x Q P	K P x P	22 K R—Q sq	Kt—B 3
5 Kt—B 3	Kt—Q B 3	23 Kt—Q 4	R—Kt 3
6 B—B 4	B—K 3	24 Kt x B	R x Kt
7 P—K 3	Kt—B 3	25 B—B 3	R—K 2
8 P x P	B x P	26 R—Q 4	K R—K sq
9 B—Q 3	Castles	27 K—B sq	K—B sq
10 Castles	B—Q 3	28 R—Q Kt 4	P—Q Kt 3
11 B—Kt 3	B x B	29 R—Q 4	Kt—K 5
12 R P x B	Kt—K Kt 5	30 B x Kt	R x B
13 R—B sq	Q—B 3	31 R—Q 7	R (K 5)—K 2
14 B—K 2	Q—R 3	32 R x R	R x R
15 Kt—Q Kt 5	P—Q 5	33 R—B 8 ch	R—K sq
16 P x P	Q R—Q sq	34 R—B 7	R—K 2
17 Q—Q 2	Kt x P	Draw.	
18 Q Kt x Kt	Q x Q		

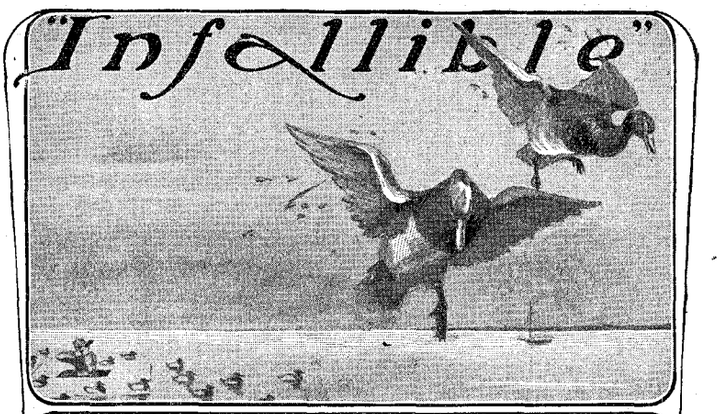
NAPIER. *White.*	MICHEL. *Black.*	NAPIER. *White.*	MICHEL. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 B—K 3	B—K B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	17 B x B	Q x B
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	18 R—Q B sq	Q—Q 2
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	19 P—Q Kt 3	P—K B 4
5 P—Q 4	P x P	20 B—Kt 5	B x B
6 Castles	B—K 2	21 Kt x B	P—R 3
7 Q—K 2	Castles	22 Kt—K B 3	Q—Kt 4
8 P—K 5	Kt—K sq	23 Q—B 2	Kt—Q sq
9 R—K sq	P—Q Kt 4	24 Kt—B 5	P—Kt 3
10 B—Kt 3	P—Q 4	25 Kt—K R 4	K—Kt 2
11 P—B 3	B—K 3	26 P—Kt 4	Q—B 3
12 P x P	Q—Q 2	27 P x P	P x P
13 Kt—B 3	P—Kt 5	28 Kt x P ch	K—R sq
14 Kt—R 4	Kt—R 4	29 Kt—K 7	Resigns.
15 B—B 2	Kt—Kt 2		

The Hastings Tournament.

FULL SCORE:

Players.	Napier.	Atkins.	Blackburne.	Bellingham.	Tattersall.	Michell.	Lee.	Jacobs.	McKenzie.	McDonald.	Palmer.	Chepmell	Total won.
Napier		½	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	8½
Atkins	½		1	½	1	½	0	1	1	1	1	1	8½
Blackburne	½	0		1	½	½	1	1	½	½	1	1	7½
Bellingham	½	½	0		0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Tattersall	0	0	½	1		0	½	0	0	1	½	1	4½
Michell	0	½	½	1	1		0	1	1	½	0	1	6½
Lee	0	1	0	0	½	1		0	1	1	½	1	6
Jacobs	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		½	1	0	1	4½
McKenzie	0	0	½	0	1	0	0	½		0	½	½	3
McDonald	1	0	½	0	0	½	0	0	1		0	1	4
Palmer	0	0	0	0	½	1	½	1	½	1		0	4½
Chepmell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	1		1½

Totals lost - Napier, 2½; Atkins, 2½; Blackburne, 3½; Bellingham, 4; Tattersall, 6½; Michell, 4½;



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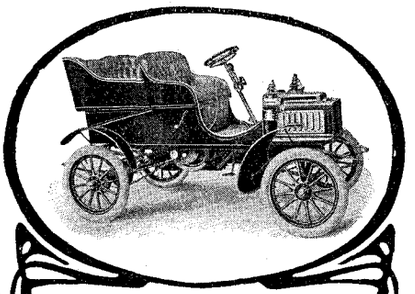

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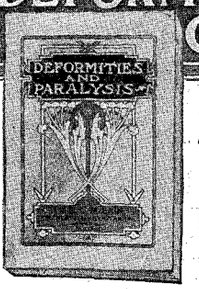

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4 B—Kt 5	Q Kt—Q 2	16 Kt—K 4	Q—R 5
5 P—K 3	B—K 2	17 K—R sq	Kt—B 5
6 Kt—B 3	Castles	18 Q—K 3	K—R sq
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4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	21 R—Kt sq	P—Kt 3
5 P—K 3	Castles	22 Q—R 6 ch	K—K 2
6 Kt—B 3	Q Kt—Q 2	23 R—Kt 6	K—Q 2
7 R—B sq	P—Q R 3	24 Q—R 3	Q—Kt 4
8 P—B 5	P—Kt 4	25 K R-Kt sq	R—K R sq
9 P—Q Kt 4	P—B 3	26 Q—B 3	P—B 4 (c)
10 B—Q 3	P—Q R 4	27 R x B!	K x R
11 P—Q R 3	R—K sq	28 Kt x Q P! (d)	Q R—Q Kt sq
12 Castles	Kt—R 4 (a)	29 Kt—B 4 ch!	K—Q 2
13 B x B	Q x B	30 R—Kt 7 ch	R x R
14 Kt—K 5	Kt x Kt (b)	31 Q x R ch	K—K sq
15 B x P ch!	K—B sq	32 P—B 6	Resigns (e)
16 Q x Kt	Kt—B 5		
17 B—Q 3	Q—B 3		

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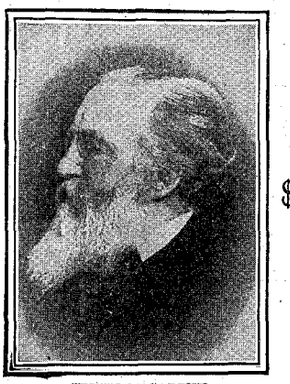

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